

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, AUGUST 25, 1849.

[SIXPENCE.]

RED MEN AND WHITE MEN.

THE address presented by the Chiefs of the Chippewa nation to the Governor-General of Canada, which has recently gone the round of the daily papers, is an interesting document. Its poetical style will doubtless recommend it to the many, who read for amusement; but we must own that, to us, it possesses a more serious importance, and that its melancholy but dignified remonstrance against a wrong, which is not theirs alone, but that of their whole race, is inexpressibly touching. No graces or eccentricities of style could make their way to the heart like the simple story which the Chippewas tell; and we trust that it will excite the respectful attention and commiseration of all who take an interest in the progress of humanity, and who do not desire that the advancing footsteps of civilisation should lie with crushing weight upon the heads of those who are only uncivilised for want of teaching.

The Chippewas, deprived of their lands, seek to regain them or to be paid for them. They consider that they have been defrauded, and they complain. No one can say that their complaint lacks dignity, or that, in the expression of their sense of wrong, they have forgotten what is due to themselves and to others. Hitherto, the bargains made by the white man with the inhabitants of the wilderness have been generally upon the easiest terms for the stronger party. A knife, a gun, a blanket, or an embroidered coat has paid for thousands of fertile acres; and the red man, if, in cooler moments, he have repented of his bargain, has generally respected it, with a sense of honour which we should do well to make our model.

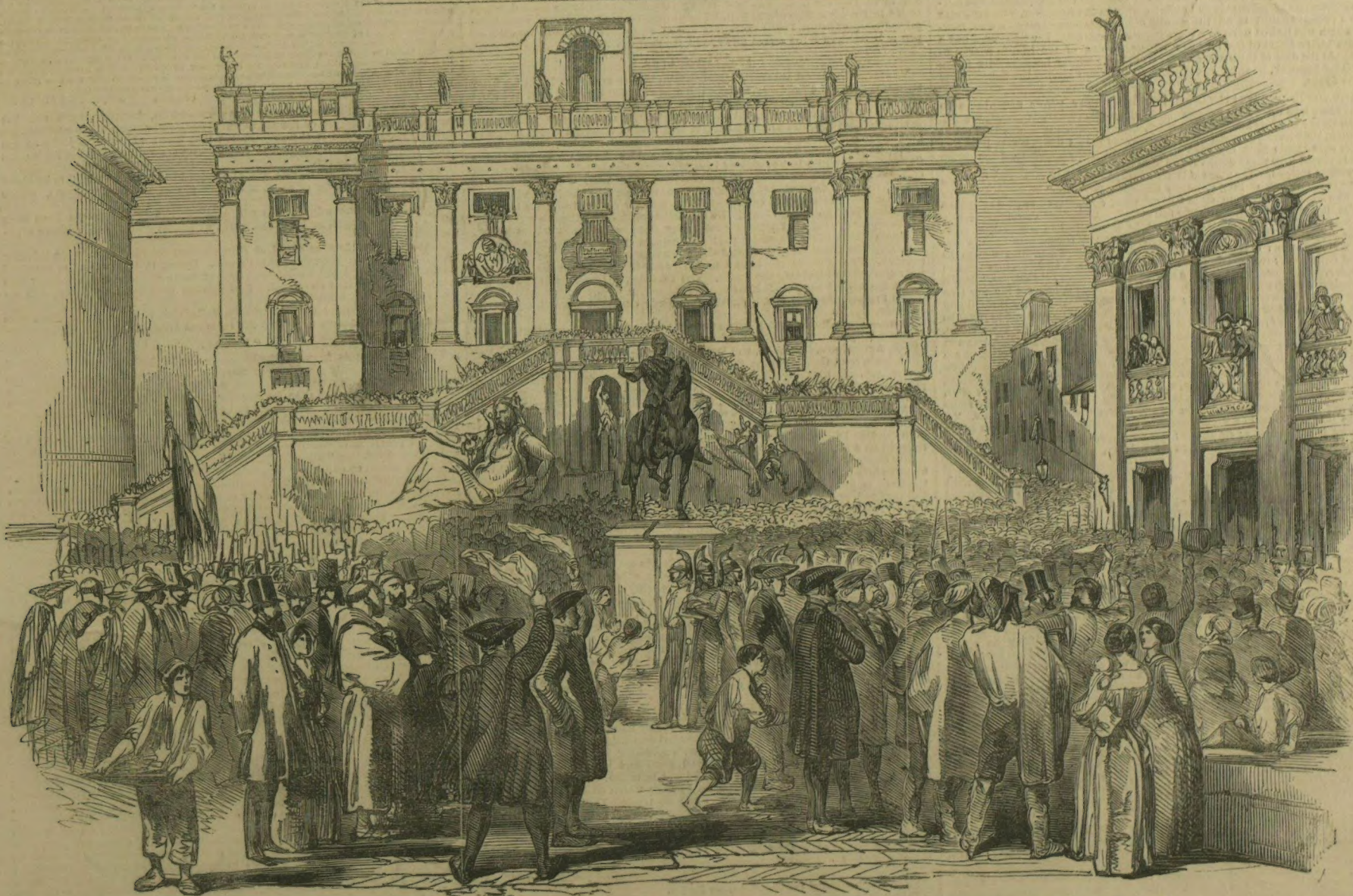
It is probable that the Chippewas do not demand any exorbitant advantages in lieu of those of which they have been deprived by the miners on the Canadian shore of the Great Lake; and that an attempt will yet be made to recompense them in the manner they desire, for being dispossessed of their hunting-grounds and the graves of their forefathers. However this may be, their sor-

rowful complaint to the representative of British power in America, opens up the deeply-interesting subject of the wrongs of the aborigines, and the crimes of those who should have only conquered in order to civilise them, and who, in creating rights for themselves, should have remembered the sacred rights of their fellow-men. Europeans, in their intercourse with the natives, in all new countries where they have penetrated, have been guilty of many atrocities, and of sins of omission as well as of commission. It is difficult to say in which respect they have most widely departed from those eternal principles of equity and justice which have their foundation in the human conscience, and which exist as well in the breast of the untutored and naked savage, as in that of the man who is heir to all the learning and all the refinement of civilization.

Leaving out of view the forcible seizure of lands which were not our own, and the fraudulent bargains with which, in early and later times, we have effected by cunning what we could not accomplish by force, and all the pettifogging and quibbling with which the civilized man has gained the mastery over the unsuspecting denizen of the woods, it is sad to reflect that, whatever may be the advantages which Europeans have gained in their intercourse with the aboriginal Americans, no corresponding advantages have ever accrued to the weaker party. The white man has been the great monopolist. He has received all things, and has given nothing in return. The red man has not even acquired instruction from the new-comer, unless it be a tutoring in evil. He has paid the penalty of his ignorance and simplicity. He has not been encouraged to become the friend and equal; and he has been unable to cope successfully as a foe with the superior skill, energy, and rapacity of the pale-face. The consequence has been that he has gradually given way—dispirited, decimated, and demoralised. The Chippewas say of their nation, and of the English who came originally as guests amongst them, that the strangers have become a great people, while their entertainers have melted away like snow beneath the sun. And, in the sad pro-

cess, what wrongs have they not undergone? Civilisation has conquered them—not with its virtues, but with its vices; and has given them nothing in return for the stately though rude independence which it has overthrown. A keen satirist of modern times affirmed a gibbet on the way-side to be an encouraging proof to a shipwrecked sailor that he had been cast upon a civilised land. The Chippewas and the other aborigines of America might, without satire, affirm with far more truth the melancholy fact that gunpowder to destroy their foes, and alcohol to destroy themselves, have been the principal gifts which they have received from the civilisation of the "pale-faces." They have seen but little of its good, while its worst evils have been sedulously instilled into them. They have not been imbued with its laws, its intelligence, or its religion; but they have caught the contagion of a bad example, and learned but too surely its debasing and enervating vices, its cunning and its crimes. In some instances, they have been demoralized upon system, and plied with alcohol, that they might be the more easily destroyed. Even where this has not been the case, they have seen but the dark side of the European mind, and have sat under the shadow of our civilisation without knowing that to them it was deadly as the shadow of the upas—a place where they could not linger and live.

There is little doubt, however, that in the eternal balance of Fate and Providence, the invasion of the wildernesses of the New by the swarming multitudes of the Old World, has produced good to humanity in general. But the aggregate of good is no atonement for the evil means by which men have been instrumental in working it out. In some instances, there has been no bright side to the picture at all, and the invasion has been one of unmitigated ferocity and wrong. The most unscrupulous dispossession of the aborigines, the most obstinate contemner of their rights, will scarcely assert that the race of idle, vindictive, and superstitious Spaniards, which has succeeded the mild and philanthropic Incas of Peru is an improvement upon the aboriginal stock; and that the civilizations



THE FRENCH IN ROME.—REPLACEMENT OF THE PAPAL ARMS AT THE CAPITOL.—GENERAL OUDINOT ADDRESSING THE PEOPLE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

which Cortes and Pizarro destroyed have been replaced by anything so vastly superior as to atone for the means by which the change was effected. In cases of absolute inferiority of structural development among the tribes we conquer, and where amalgamation of races is not expedient, or possible if it were, all that the best and wisest of men can do, is to see that the inevitable disappearance of the weaker race is left to time and nature to effect; and that it be not hastened by any cruelty or oppression on our parts. But, in the case of the aborigines of America, and other regions where the natural man existed in his noblest type, a more exalted duty ought to have been performed. Here, there was no mental inferiority or physical incompatibility. Man for man, the accidents of education excepted, they were our equals, and possessed all the capability for being elevated from the savage or semi-savage state into a full participation in all the blessings of a higher civilization and a purer religion. Our intercourse with them ought to have been founded upon the strictest justice; and we should have thought it as great a sin to rob them and to teach them vice as we should think it in Europe were we to plunder a babe or poison a suckling with fiery liquors. Being the stronger and the more intelligent, we should have proved ourselves the better and the more beneficent of the two. We should have met the wisdom and justice of the savage by a superior wisdom and more exalted justice of our own. If we conquered, we should have taught them. If we civilized, we should have refined them. This, however, we have not done. We have cheated, where we should have protected. We have introduced vices amongst them which they never previously knew; and we have given them no example of any virtues which they had not previously practised more assiduously than ourselves. Such, with rare and individual exceptions, is the epitomized history of the intercourse of the Old World with the New. We see the results in the gradual disappearance of a race not only noble in itself, but that might with fair treatment have been made coequal with ourselves. The blood of his red brother lies upon the head of the white man; and the cruelties of Pizarro have been outdone by the slower murders of demoralization committed in our time.

As for the poor Chippewas, whose remonstrance has called forth these reflections, we trust that the apparently cold and laconic answer which Lord Elgin gave them hides a kinder meaning than we can discover; and that, to use their own words, "they will yet feel their hearts great within them, and know that they are a nation."

THE FRENCH IN ROME.

IN our Journal of the 28th ult. was recorded the proclamation of the Pope at Rome on the 15th, the hoisting of the Pontifical colours on the Castle of St. Angelo, and their salutation by the artillery of the fort. This was followed by a religious service at St. Peter's, a review of troops, illuminations, &c.

To this festival recognition have succeeded minor instances, as the replacing of the Papal arms upon the official buildings of the city. Thus, on the 29th, they were restored on the Chancery of the Law Courts; and on the 31st, the replacement on the Capitol was made under the superintendence of General Oudinot, who likewise addressed the people. The latter scene has been sketched by our Artist at Rome, and is engraved upon the preceding page, as one of the series of characteristic illustrations of the recent struggle in Rome.

On the day previous to this replacement, Prince Odescalchi, the President of the new Municipality, arrived from Gaeta, stating that a commission had been appointed by the Pope, composed of three Cardinals, namely, Cardinals Altieri, Vannicelli, and Della Genga, who were empowered to form a Ministry, and restore the temporal authority of the Supreme Pontiff.

THE PIRATES OF BORNEO AND SIR JAMES BROOKE.—Advices from Labuan to the 22d June are of the most gloomy nature, owing to the prevalence of fever, which was general. In the list of persons attacked, and still suffering when the *Nemesis* quitted the island, were the officials, excepting the Lieutenant-Governor, the European non-official residents, and the natives employed in Government works or on the coal seam. Her Majesty's ship *Royalist*, acting as guardship, had suffered severely; the commander and three officers, and 20 of the crew, were on the fever list; and one of the crew had died of Labuan fever. The Governor (Sir James Brooke) had returned from his visit to the island of Sulu, where he had succeeded in making a treaty of amity and commerce with the Sultan. This treaty includes a provision for the suppression of piracy, and also a clause by which the Sultan binds himself not to cede any island or portion of territory without the sanction of our Government. When the arrangement was concluded, Sir James Brooke went from Sulu to Zamboanga, the Spanish settlement at Mindanao, and handed a copy to the Governor, who forthwith issued a protest against it on the ground of previous sovereignty—a step, however, which was looked upon as a mere matter of course. The Spaniards had a few days before attacked and burned a village on one of the islands near Mindanao. At the date of these advices, Sir James was taking his departure in the *Nemesis* for Sarawak, in order to commence operations against the Sakaran and Sarebas dyaks.

MAGYAR PRONUNCIATION.—A few hints may prove acceptable to some readers who meet with an apparently unpronounceable Hungarian word. The vowels are short or long. When short, they are without any accent; but when long, they have the acute accent placed over them; and *a* and *u* may have also two dots over them; they are then short, but to make them long the acute accent is placed over those dots, or the dots are rejected, and two acute accents written instead. The short *a* is pronounced like ours in "what," the *a* with the acute accent, or long *a*, nearly like our *a* in "salt;" their accented or long *e* like the French, or our *ay* in "day," thus, *éjen*, "let live;" the dotted and also the accented *o* have a deep full sound. The other vowels are nearly as in Italian, only all the long vowels must be lengthened in sound and carefully distinguished from the short vowels. Some of the consonants have a peculiar pronunciation: *cs* is our *ch* in cherry, and therefore *Kecs-kemet* is to be sounded *Ketch-kemet*; so, likewise, *acs* as *ach*. *Cs* is our *t*, therefore *czukor* (sugar) like *tsucker*. *Ds*, or *ds*, or *d's*, is our *g* in *gin*; thus *hándsár*, "a dagger;" as if we were *hondjær*; *ds* like our own *ad's*. *Gy* is like a liquid *d*, hence *d Magyár* (the Hungarian) as if it were *ad Modjær*; *gyis*, "great," as *nadye*. *Ly* is the liquid *l*, or the Italian *gl*, therefore something like *lye*, where the *ye* must be jerked out after the *l*; therefore *Vásárhely* sounds *Vaushaurhellie*, from *vásár*, "a fair," and *hely*, "a place." In the same way in *ny*, the *n* is liquid, as *gy* in French and Italian; and *nyír*, "summer," *e.g.* would sound *nyaur*. The *s* is our *sh*; the President's name, therefore, Kossuth, sounds *Kogh-shoot*; *sas*, "an eagle," like *shash*; on the other hand, *sz* like a hissing *s*; and the great pianist, Liszt (which word, very unpoetically, means *flour*), sounds like our *list*; *szesz*, "spirit, mind," like the first syllable in *sesame*. *Ty* is the liquid *t*; their *sz*, however, like ours in *azure*, or the French *j*; hence *szidó*, "a Jew," as *jido* would be in a Frenchman's mouth. *Ts* is *ts*, like the *c* given above; *tsz* is our double *s*; *ty* is *ty*; *gy* as *gying*, and so on. The *y* at the end of noblemen's names, and the sign of nobility, as *O'* with the Irish, sounds like ours at the end of a word.

THE NEW PRUSSIAN MUSKET.—The German journals are filled with descriptions and observations concerning a new-invented musket which they call *zundnadel* (touch-needle), and with which a great part of the Prussian army is now armed. The Prussian Minister of War is said to have alone at present the secret of the new method, and to have refused to communicate it to those friendly governments which have made applications respecting it. The *Cologne Gazette* declares, however, that it is able to give the following explanation:—The name of this new musket has been given to it because the explosion is produced by a metallic blade, or needle, which is inserted into the cartridge. The bore is rifled, and the balls pointed, conic at the point, cylindrical at the centre, and round at the large end. The cartridge is provided with a layer of some explosive substance near the bullet, and the powder is placed at the bottom of the cartridge, which is introduced at the butt-end of the musket. In pulling the trigger, a fine steel blade (a needle) introduces itself by an opening in the back of the tube, traverses the cartridge and powder, and arrives at the explosive substance, which is the same as that employed for filling percussion-caps. Thus, the powder kindles at the extremity, and is consumed to the last grain. The charge of powder is the one-eighth of an ounce, whilst that for a common percussion gun is generally a quarter of an ounce. With these muskets a soldier is able to load and fire six or eight times without letting go, and the longest range of his weapon is a thousand toises. He can take a correct aim at 800 toises; common muskets don't carry beyond 400 toises; so that the Prussian soldiers are able to open fire at double the distance of the enemy. A troop of soldiers marching at gymnastic pace (double quick time) would go over the distance in four minutes, and would have to stand during this time from twenty-five to thirty discharges. The cavalry, which passes over 800 toises in two minutes and a half, would have sustained twenty discharges. Grape-shot produces only weak results at 800 toises, therefore gunners may be picked off and killed one by one at their guns by the Prussian soldiers.

A brutal murder was recently committed at Malta on a sailor of the *Terribile*, named John Parker. He was walking with an artilleryman, when a Maltese, running at speed, passed between them and stabbed the poor fellow in the abdomen, of which wound he died, the next morning, in the hospital. There was no possible motive for the act, which must have been perpetrated under the maddening excitement of liquor. No trace of the murderer was detected, and he has since eluded all enquiry. The sailor for several minutes did not even know he had been stabbed.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The adjournment of the Legislative Assembly has brought with it the usual dullness characteristic of a Parliamentary recess. The President of the Republic took up his residence at St. Cloud on Monday. He proposes to remain there until the meeting of the Legislative Assembly. M. de Falloux set out the same morning for the baths of Neris, for the benefit of the mineral waters, in consequence of an inflammation of the lungs with which he has been attacked within the last few days, and which has prevented him from taking any part in public business. Meanwhile the Ministry of Public Instruction has been confided to M. Lanjumeau, the Minister of Commerce.

M. Passy, Minister of Finance, it is understood, is about to retire from the Cabinet, as he could not obtain the support of his colleagues for his plan of an income-tax, to recruit the revenue; and M. D'Audiffret, M. Benoît, and M. Achille Fould are spoken of as candidates for the office.

The general dullness of Paris was relieved on Monday and Tuesday by arrivals of deputies from England and America, to attend the Peace Congress, the first meeting of which was held on Wednesday. At twelve o'clock, the hour fixed upon, a goodly number of plainly-dressed gentlemen assembled in the Salle St. Cecile—a music hall in the Chaussée d'Antin, which was fitted up and decorated for the occasion. M. Victor Hugo took the chair, when the manifesto of the Congress, in the shape of eight resolutions, was read, which inculcates the necessity of submitting all international differences to the arbitration of a Supreme Court, which shall be appointed by a Congress of Nations.

The resolutions to be passed by the congress are as follow:—

1. As peace alone can secure the moral and material interests of nations, it is the duty of all Governments to submit to arbitration all differences that arise amongst them, and to respect the decisions of the arbitrators whom they may choose.
2. It is advisable to call the attention of Governments to the necessity of entering, by a general and simultaneous measure, upon a system of disarmament, for the purpose of reducing national expenditure, and of removing, at the same time, a permanent cause of dissension and irritation from among the nations.
3. The congress recommends all the friends of peace to prepare public opinion, in their respective countries, for the formation of a congress of nations, whose sole object should be to frame a code of international laws, and to constitute a supreme court, to which should be submitted all questions relating to the reciprocal rights and duties of nations.
4. The congress condemns all loans and taxes intended to aid the prosecution of wars of conquest and ambition.
5. The congress recommends all its members to endeavour to eradicate from the minds of all in their respective countries, both by means of a better education of youth and by other methods, those political prejudices and hereditary hatreds which have so often been the cause of disastrous wars.
6. The congress addresses the same invitation to all ministers of religion, whose sacred mission it is to encourage feelings of goodwill among men; as well as to the various organs of the press, which exercise so powerful an influence over the development of civilisation.
7. The congress earnestly hopes for the improvement of the means of international communication; for the extension of postal reform; for the universal adoption of the same standard of weights, measures, and coinage; and for the multiplication of peace societies, which shall keep up a correspondence with each other.
8. The congress decides that the committee be instructed to draw up an address to all nations embodying the resolutions of the congress; and that this address shall be presented to the various Governments of Europe and America, and particularly to the President of the French Republic.

M. Victor Hugo, in addressing the Assembly, said, he believed the object they had at heart was a religious one, and not only desirable, but practicable and realisable. "Four centuries ago," said the speaker, "the different provinces of France made war against one another; and he expected to see the day arrive when that which took place with respect to the provinces of one country would mark the whole of Europe; and that, as Normandy and other provinces formed one France, at peace with itself, so the different nations of Europe would dwell in harmony as one country. Then would be no longer war, but civilisation; and cannon would only be seen as curiosities shut up in museums." M. Hugo proceeded to descant upon the vast expense of keeping up standing armies, and the great advantages that would arise if such money were thrown into the channels of labour, by which commerce would be promoted, and intelligence advanced.

It was then announced that 500 fr. would be given for a peace essay, and 500 fr. for the best collection of facts showing the horrors of war.

The Rev. John Burnet, a dissenting preacher, addressed the meeting at great length in support of the principles propounded by the society, whose sentiments met with a cordial response from all present.

The Congress then rose.

The order of business was that there should be one session each day, lasting from twelve to five o'clock. The last session to take place on Saturday (this day). The Archbishop of Paris and other eminent individuals have given in their adhesion to the object of the meeting. The Vice-Presidents are Messrs. Gobden, Vesschers, Coquerel, Degorner, and Durkee; and secretaries, Messrs. Joseph Garnier, Henry Richard, Eliza Burritt, and A. Cochlin.

M. Ledru-Rollin, who arrived in Paris last week with the intention of standing his trial, has since left, by the advice of his friends, who think his condemnation much more likely than his acquittal.

SPAIN.

The Ministerial crisis has been terminated by the accepted resignation of M. Mon. General Narvaez will not only hold the Presidency of the Council, but also the Ministry of Finance, being assisted in the latter office by M. Olivan, an Under-Secretary, who formerly was Minister of Marine. M. Pidal will be the Minister for Foreign Affairs. On the evening of the 15th inst., at Madrid, the King, the Queen Mother, and the Duke de Rianzares assisted at the fight between a bull and a lion, which proved a complete failure. The lion, when let loose, jumped on the back of the bull, but the latter, having shaken him off, made him feel his horns, and completely put him to flight. The bull returned five times to the charge without being able to engage his adversary, who constantly fled before him. A tiger was then brought out, but he quietly went to seat himself by the lion. The bull having attacked him, a battle ensued, which ended to the advantage of the bull. The people, in their disappointment, committed some excesses, broke and burnt chairs, and a serious *émeute* would have probably followed if the armed force had not interfered in time.

ITALIAN STATES.

VENICE.—The latest authentic accounts from Venice are to the 7th inst. They state that between 40 and 60 persons daily died of cholera in that city, and from 30 to 40 at Chioggia. The city was in a dreadful state from want of provisions. The bombardment continued, but had as yet inflicted no very material damage. It was reported that the wife of Garibaldi had died at Chioggia of the excessive fatigue she had endured.

PIEDMONT.—From Turin, under date of the 15th inst., we find that the Chamber of Deputies had assembled in secret committee to hear the explanation of the Ministry relative to the peace concluded with Austria. The Minister of the Interior had demanded the appointment of the Secret Committee, which was declared by the Chamber to be urgent. The Minister declared that the treaty of peace contained no secret clause. He then demanded of the Chamber the funds necessary for the payment of the war indemnity, fixed by the treaty at 75,000,000, of which 40,000,000 are to be paid forthwith, and the remainder within 20 months. The Chamber of Deputies almost unanimously refused the supply demanded. The Minister persevered in his demand, adding that six days only were allowed for accepting the treaty. The Chamber deferred its final decision, which has not yet been made known.

The Princess Belgiojoso is among the Lombards excluded from the Austrian amnesty.

ROME.—From Rome, under date of the 13th instant, we learn that a "reactionist" layman, M. Camillo Jacobin, had been appointed Minister of Commerce, Agriculture, Fine Arts, and Public Works.

We learn from Gaëta that the Pope was very unwell, and presented a swollen appearance. M. de Courcelles was also ill. Some individuals insinuated that poisonous drugs had been administered to both invalids.

A deputation of Ravenna had been favourably received by the Pope, who had, however, frankly told them that he would only grant the Consulta, with deliberating votes and an extensive secularisation. These propositions, it is said, had been rejected by France, and M. de Courcelles was instructed not to yield, but to insist on a guarantee of truly liberal institutions.

The Pope, whilst waiting the result of the negotiations pending between the ambassadors of the great Powers, is about to pass some days at Naples, where the King is preparing to give him a magnificent reception. General Oudinot had received orders to remain at Rome until M. de Courcelles should be completely recovered. We learn from the Paris *Presse* that the French Government on Tuesday last forwarded a despatch to the Pope at Gaëta, announcing to his Holiness that General Oudinot had gone beyond his instructions in granting unlimited powers to the commission of Cardinals. This dispatch further intimates that the French Cabinet will reserve to themselves the last word in all acts of the Papal Government, and that should the Pope object to this determination, France will enforce its right by an appeal to the army of occupation.

From the Roman provinces we find that in consequence of the insolent behaviour of the Spaniards quartered at Velletri, the people rose and drove them out of the town. An insurrection has also taken place at Poggio Miletto, a small place in the Pontifical States, where the people declared that what was going on was against the will of Pius IX. 300 Spaniards have been sent to restore order there. The Extraordinary Pontifical Commissioner of the four Legations has announced to the town of Ferrara that his Holiness has deigned to absolve it from the remainder of the war contribution which was imposed upon it in February last.

GERMAN STATES.

The Grand Duke of Baden made his solemn entry into Karlsruhe on the 18th instant, where he was received with the greatest enthusiasm. The Grand Duke shortly afterwards issued a proclamation, expressing his deep grief at the anarchy that had prevailed, and which had compelled him to withdraw for a time from his dominions; but, now that he had returned, he would introduce, as circumstances might enable him, those reforms which he had proposed prior to the breaking out of the insurrection; and he trusted that all good citizens would second his efforts.

The Government of Grand Ducal Hesse has declared in favour of the constitution promulgated by the Kings of Hanover, Prussia, and Saxony.

A Royal ordinance of the King of Bavaria convokes the Chambers for the 3rd of September.

PRUSSIA.

There is no political intelligence from Berlin. Prince Nicholas of Holstein-Glücksburg, a Lieutenant in the 2nd Regiment of Dragoons of Prussia, died on the 18th at Berlin, from having taken poison in mistake. He was under treatment for a disease of the skin, for which internal and external remedies were ordered. On returning from the theatre, he by error took a dose from the phial containing the remedy to be applied externally,

which was a violent poison. All the assistance of the physicians was of no avail. His sufferings lasted forty-eight hours.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

The news this week from the seat of war, if confirmed (and of that there appears to be at present little cause to doubt), is the most important that has yet reached us since the commencement of hostilities, as it indicates the speedy, if not the immediate, close of the war, in a manner unfavourable to the liberties of the gallant Hungarian nation. The accounts of the state of matters are twofold—from Warsaw and Vienna; and though there is some discrepancy in details, both concur in the main fact—the surrender of Görgey.

Görgey, it appears, had been invested by the Hungarian Assembly with the authority of Dictator, in the room of Kossuth, who had been displaced. Görgey thereupon opened negotiations through the medium of Russia, and submitted at Vilagos, with his whole force, and on the part of the entire Hungarian body, to the Russian Commander-in-Chief, Marshal Paskiewitch. The Russians, it is said, are to use their best endeavours in favour of the Hungarians.

Vienna papers and letters of the 17th inst. confirm the above news. The following proclamation was posted at Vienna on the 17th:—

"HIS EXCELLENCY BARON HAYNAU TO HIS MAJESTY THE EMPEROR.

"His Excellency General Haynau informs His Majesty the Emperor that the rebel chief Görgey, with a large part of his army of 30,000 to 40,000 men, surrendered on the 13th inst., unconditionally, at Vilagos."

"Vienna, Aug. 17, 1849."

Bem was defeated a second time by the Russian troops, in the Rothenthurm defile, on the 5th of August, when the combined forces of the Russian Generals Liders and Harford simultaneously attacked him, and totally dispersed his corps, taking fifteen pieces of artillery, upwards of 1000 prisoners, and killing or wounding about as many more.

Görgey fled off with the Hungarian army before Paskiewitch at Grosswardein, on the 16th, the arms being all delivered up. Although Görgey was Dictator, it does not appear that he acted upon his own judgment alone, for we are told by the *Cologne Gazette* that Kossuth, Görgey, and Bem held a council at Arad, when Görgey frankly declared that he had no hope for Hungary, and that all further resistance was vain. Kossuth and Bem were for continuing the war. Görgey's arguments were conclusive with a number of Hungarian officers, who insisted upon yielding to the Russo-Austrian powers. A great portion of the besieging army at Temesvár, amounting to between 30,000 and 40,000 men, also were in favour of submission. These demonstrations being made in so unreserved and unequivocal a manner, left Görgey no alternative but to open negotiations for peace, which were gladly accepted to by the Russian Commander-in-Chief. Kossuth, taking with him the insignia of the Hungarian empire, immediately quitted Arad with the view of crossing the Turkish frontier, in company with Bem, Dembinski, Guyon, and other leading chiefs of the abandoned cause. Görgey hopes to obtain a pardon for himself and a free amnesty for the troops under his command, and he has given himself up as a holocaust to his country.

The cholera has assumed a menacing character at Vienna, and, in consequence of it, the Emperor left for Ischl.

TURKEY.

Accounts from Constantinople, to the 1st inst., state that the influx of foreign political fugitives into that capital is daily so much on the increase, that the Porte has sent orders to all the various consulates, that they shall in future give no passports to Constantinople to persons of this description, the only place where they can take refuge being in some remote parts of the kingdom.

Hussni Effendi, the Minister of Finance, was struck with a fit of apoplexy on entering the Cabinet Council on the 26th of July, and died the following day. He is succeeded by Hafiz Pacha.

Sir Moses Montefiore, during his recent visit at Damascus, gave large sums of money to the poor; and at his departure, a further sum of 5000 piastres for establishing a Jewish school.

UNITED STATES.

Intelligence from New York to the 8th inst. has been received. The cholera has begun to decrease, not only in the western, but also in the eastern states.

The "right of way" across the narrow strip of land, in Central America, that separates the Atlantic from the Pacific Ocean, seems at present likely to create "a difficulty" between the United States and England. The question has been raised by Mr. Barclay, the British Consul at New York. He has intimated to Messrs. Clapp and Brown, who, as agents of the New York and New Orleans Steam-boat Company, had bought a right of communication between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans of the Government of Nicaragua, per the river San Juan, &c., that the said Government had no power to sell such "right;" that the property sold belongs to the King of Mosquito, and not to Nicaragua; and that the British Government is "bound to protect the King of Mosquito in the exercise of the territorial rights which he possesses," &c. American journals, which, no doubt, pounce on the subject as a god-send in these dull days of autumn, enlarge upon the grasping policy of the Britishers, and declare the protection of the territory in question by England to be a "lame pretext," an "unfounded claim"—which must be resisted, &c. by the United States.

Mr. Barclay's letter is as follows:—

Her British Majesty's Consulate, New York, July 30, 1849.
Sir,—Her Britannic Majesty's Government being informed that an agreement for the establishment of a communication between the Atlantic and Pacific has been concluded between the Government of the State of Nicaragua and Mr. Clapp and Dr. Brown, citizens of the United States, and agents of the New York and New Orleans Steam Navigation Company, of which company you apprized me that you were one—from the execution of which agreement it is inferred that the Government of Nicaragua has led the New York and New Orleans Company to suppose that that Government is competent to dispose of the exclusive right of navigating the St. John's River; such agreement, likewise, containing a clause binding the company to build a public store at St. John's; I am instructed officially to inform the New York and New Orleans Steam Navigation Company, which I take leave to do through you,—that the boundary line of the Mosquito Kingdom touches the St. John's River at the Machuca Rapid, about thirty miles below the Lake Nicaragua, and that from thence to the mouth of the St. John's the navigation of that river belongs to Mosquito. I have likewise to inform the company that the port of St. John's, now called Grey Town, at which they have agreed with the Nicaraguan Government to build a store, also belongs to Mosquito; that Her Majesty's Government is bound to protect the King of Mosquito in the exercise of the territorial rights which he possesses over Grey Town, and over the lower part of the St. John's River, and that the Government of Nicaragua has entered into an agreement in regard to places where it has no competence. I have the honour to be, sir, your most obedient servant,
(Signed) ANTHONY BARCLAY.

The returns of the elections to Congress—which, however, were not yet complete, from several of the southern states—show that the democrats are gaining ground; and it is now probable that there will be a majority in the Senate as well as in the House of Representatives against General Taylor, his Cabinet, and their policy.

The loss by the recent great fire at Albany has been ascertained to be about 85,000 dollars; by that of St. Louis (mostly steam-boats destroyed), 60,000 dollars.

The Indian outrages in Florida still continue. Several persons have been killed by the savages, and a small party of militia had to retire before superior numbers.

A shocking accident occurred at Princeton, on the railroad between this city and New York, on Thursday, the 1st inst. Owing to a "switch" or turn-out having been turned the wrong way, two or three luggage and passenger cars were precipitated into the canal. Two persons were instantly killed, and seventeen grievously wounded.

The Rev. T. Mathew has been invited to Philadelphia. Great preparations were being made at Baltimore to receive the reverend Father.

CANADA.

The latest accounts from Montreal are to the 7th inst. The chief feature of interest in the intelligence thus received is the close, on the 31st ult., of the session of the British American League, which, on its meeting, was regarded as the forerunner of an agitation having for its object the separation of Canada from the British empire. The whole thing is regarded as a failure. The League sat six days, and manifested throughout rather a loyal than a disaffected spirit; and, on its rising, it issued a manifesto, inculcating union and federation with the sister provinces of the British Crown in the North American continent. It was also resolved that "a president, six vice-presidents, secretaries, a treasurer, and an executive committee of ten, be appointed by the convention for the purpose of conducting at the seat of Government the general business of the league. Every township, village, town, and city in the province will have its branch, and in each district the presidents and vice-presidents of its branch leagues will form an executive body for district business; and all these officers, together with those first named as the general executive, will constitute the central league. Protection to home industry, with the view of encouraging the establishment of domestic manufactures; retrenchment in the expenditure of the Government, or the better apportionment of that expenditure to the existing means of the province, and an extension of our home market, and the consolidation of British interest, by the union of the colonies—these present specific objects worthy the employment of our highest efforts for their attainment." The convention adjourned, giving "three times three" cheers for the Queen.

A public meeting of the citizens of Montreal was held on the 31st ult., at which it was all but unanimously agreed to lend the credit of the city to the extent of 500,000 dollars to the completion of the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railway, which will connect Montreal with Portland (Maine), and open out the splendid intermediate country. This, with 200,000 dollars from other sources, is expected will execute one-half the work, and then the guarantee of the Legislature under a general act comes in; and an expectation is entertained that the other half may be borrowed in England, on the joint security of the railroad and the province.

The cholera is on the decline in the Canadian towns and cities.

AUSTRALIA.

The latest accounts from Sydney are to the month of May. The all-absorbing topic was the agitation against resuming transportation of convicts to the colony. To such a degree of public reprobation has the system of transportation reached, that should it be resumed, and a convict vessel arrive at Sydney, a public meeting is arranged to be convened on the ground adjacent to the Circular-quay, "there to protest against the shame, injustice, and tyranny of again making New South Wales a penal settlement." The advertisement convening this meeting shows the decided feeling which exists in the colony; and concludes:—"The auction of blood has already commenced. Bidders are in the market for slaves—convicted and contaminated slaves—who are to set aside the rights of the free people of Australia." Since the arrest of Governor Bligh no subject has so called into action the unmitigated execration of the colonists. Considerable excitement prevailed amongst shippers to the California market, which at the above date was the greatest outlet for the surplus goods in the Sydney market. The government *Gazette* contains the usual abstract of the revenue for the quarter ending 31st of March. The total revenue for the quarter (exclusive of Port

(Phillip) is set down at £59,365 4s. 1d., being a decrease on the same term of the former year to the extent of £562; the Crown revenues are put down at £9257, being an increase on the corresponding quarter of last year of £1663. The decrease in the general revenue is in the spirit duties. Mr. Justice Manning was seriously ill, having been seized with a fainting fit while discharging his duties in the court. No immediate danger was apprehended. Mr. W. Hart has been removed by the directors of the bank of Australasia from the office of Inspector of Colonial Establishments, the duties being temporarily performed by Mr. Fawcner, the assistant inspector.

From Port Phillip we have it announced, in proof of the ill success of the system of sending exiles to the colonies, that at the last Melbourne criminal sessions there were 34 prisoners for trial, of which number 11 (nearly one third) were exiles, one of whom was convicted and executed for murder. 1368 exiles had been landed at Port Phillip, or about one-fifth of the whole adult population; and yet the exiles furnished one-third of the criminals charged with the most serious offences. This result ought to satisfy Earl Grey of the total failure of the experiment.

An amphitheatre and circus, after the manner of Astley's, was in course of erection at Melbourne.

The wheat raised in this colony has obtained the highest degree of cultivation, and is not excelled by the grain of any other country; but so plentiful has been the late harvest, that the farmers in the neighbourhood of Geelong declare the current prices of wheat so low as barely to cover the expenses of raising it. The farmers were, in consequence, devising a plan for remunerative exportation.

WEST INDIES.

The *Arion*, with the usual monthly mails, arrived at Southampton on Tuesday. From Jamaica the dates are to the 23rd ult. A little excitement consequent upon the general elections, which were being proceeded with, had in a measure tended to divert the minds of both parties, connected with the mercantile and planting interests, from every other subject. The writs for the election of members to serve in the new House were made returnable on the 4th of September, and it was expected the House would be summoned to meet for business shortly afterwards. The island was in general healthy. The prospects of the planting interests were exceedingly gloomy.

Meetings were still being held on the subject of the slave treaties with Spain and Brazil, and petitions adopted to be presented to her Majesty. The colonists were using every endeavour to induce the Home Government to enforce the treaties.

From Barbadoes we learn that fine rains had fallen, and the country was looking well for the next crop; the same in Trinidad and generally among the other islands. In Trinidad the Legislative Assembly had again met, pursuant to adjournment, but no measure of the slightest importance had occupied the attention of the members.

The Combined Court met at Demerara on the 13th ult. The Governor, in a conciliatory speech, withdrew his veto on Mr. Croal's resolutions, and Mr. Croal, in consequence, withdrew the resolutions. The answer to the Governor's address was severe, but it is believed that no serious misunderstanding will arise to prevent the court from bringing the financial business to a close. The Court has taken up the estimates of 1848, which ought to have been passed last year. The Demerara Railway is before the Combined Court. The Franchise Bill has made some progress. A joint-stock company is forming to purchase and cultivate land upon an improved system.

In St. Vincent's the small-pox continued to rage with unabated virulence. The number of deaths had been great—equal, in short, to fourteen per cent. It was thought the malady would increase as the warm months approached.

At Mosquito the cholera is raging, and great complaint is made on account of the absence of our Consul from that place.

From Bermuda, we learn that copious showers of rain had fallen since the last packet sailed, which had materially assisted vegetation. The parched and withered aspect of the country, occasioned by an almost unprecedented continuance of dry weather, had, in some measure, already changed its appearance.

The 1st of August being the anniversary of the extinction of slavery in the British possessions, passed off quietly in Bermuda. The House of Assembly was sitting.

INDIA.

Intelligence anticipatory of the overland mail arrived during the week. It is dated Calcutta, July 2, and is of little interest. There has been an insurrectionary movement on a very small scale, in the Gwalior territory. Two or three of the leading chiefs, encouraged by the absence of the usual amount of military force, had taken the field, but sufficient troops were soon collected, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Graves, to destroy the principal stronghold of the insurgents, and some minor forts which they endeavoured to defend.

Sir C. Napier arrived at Simla on the 16th of June, and was expected to proceed almost immediately to Lahore. The heat in all the stations of the Punjab is described as intense, and in Lahore especially the troops had suffered severely.

Lord Dalhousie remained at Simla, and it was said that he contemplated summoning the Supreme Court from Calcutta to join him there, as much inconvenience was occasioned by their separation. The measure has been long contemplated as a necessary result of the extension of our territory in the north-west.

The trial of Moolraj was still proceeding at Lahore, and excited much attention. The case for the prosecution had just been completed, and was considered to establish his complicity in the murders of Agnew and Anderson.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE, SANDHURST.

The following new regulations relating to the students at the Senior Department have just been published:—

1. A candidate for admission to the Senior Department of the College must be a commissioned officer in the army, and must have completed the twenty-first year of his age. He must have actually served as a commissioned officer with his regiment three years abroad, or four years at home; unless he should have been reduced to half-pay before the completion of such period, when his claim will be considered.

2. His application (addressed to the Governor of the College) must be supported by satisfactory testimonials of character and conduct; as likewise of his being well grounded in the duties of the particular branch of service to which he belongs.

3. These testimonials must be from the officer commanding the regiment in which he is serving; or, if on half-pay, from an officer of rank in the service.

4. Every officer on joining the senior department will be subjected to an examination in the following subjects: if deficient therein he cannot be received into the institution:—In arithmetic, he must be acquainted with the first four rules, simple and compound, proportion, fractions, and the use of logarithms. In languages, he must have some knowledge of Latin, of French, or German, so as to be acquainted with the construction of one of them. He must be prepared to answer some simple questions in history and geography. In fortifications, he must have read some easy elementary work on the subject, and have received instruction in the use of the mathematical drawing instruments.

5. The time prescribed for the course of education at the Senior Department is two years from the date of the admission of each officer, unless he has been educated at the Junior Department, in which case the period allowed is one year and a half only.

6. At the close of every half-year of residence the student is required to undergo an examination in progressive portions of the course of instruction, when, if he is found not to have made the advancement required in the six months, he will be recommended to join his regiment, without waiting for the period allowed for the completion of the course.

7. Officers performing the required course of studies are, at the close of their residence, presented with certificates of their qualifications from the commissioners of the college, according to the degree of proficiency and talent evinced at the public examination.

8. The number of students in the senior department is at present limited to fifteen.

9. Each student pays into the funds of the college such sum annually as has been previously determined by the board of commissioners.

10. The annual subscription at present is thirty guineas.

11. Every officer, on becoming a student, is required to subscribe two pounds to the College Library Fund.

12. Quarters are provided at the college for the officers of the senior department, and forage money for one horse (under the authority of the Collegiate Board) is allowed to such as have made sufficient progress in their studies to qualify them for sketching in the field. Officers of cavalry do not receive forage money; but, under the authority of the Secretary at War, dated 28th January, 1843, draw forage for one horse from the contractor, in the same manner as with their regiments.

13. There are only three married officers' quarters, and above that number will have to provide lodgings at their own expense.

14. Every officer studying at the senior department is required to wear his uniform, with the same strictness as if on duty with his regiment.

15. In case any officer belonging to the senior department conducts himself in such a manner as may appear to be at all detrimental to the institution, or to hold out a bad example to the young gentlemen of the junior department, either by want of application or in other respects, a report upon his conduct will be transmitted by the Governor to the Adjutant-General, with a view to his being withdrawn from the institution.

16. Regimental officers on full pay, who obtain permission to become students at the senior department of the Royal Military College, are allowed to retain their regimental servants, and are to be reported in the regimental returns in the column of "Officers absent on Duty," for the period during which they remain at the College.

17. Officers, on leaving the senior department of the Royal Military College, are to rejoin their regiments within one month after quitting the institution.

The new Barracks at Rinnoll, Galway, are to cost £10,000 for building.

Some time since, an application was presented to the authorities at Somerset House, on the part of certain newspaper proprietors in Glasgow, craving that an establishment for stamping newspapers should be instituted in that city, to obviate the trouble and expense of sending to Edinburgh for their stamped paper. From a letter addressed to Mr. Hasting, one of the representatives of Glasgow, it appears that the request has been declined.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

THE EARL OF AIRLIE.



DAVID OGILVY, Earl of Airlie, Baron Ogilvy of Airlie, and Lintanthe, in the peerage of Scotland, and a representative peer for that part of the United Kingdom, was born the 16th December, 1785; his father was Walter Ogilvy, Esq., who, but for the attainment of the dignity, would have been eighth Earl of Airlie. In 1826, however, David Ogilvy, the son, was restored by Act of Parliament, as ninth Earl of Airlie, to the honours of his family, which had been forfeited by his ancestors in their support of the cause of Prince Charles Edward.

The Earl married, the 7th October, 1812, Clementina, only child of the late Gavin Drummond, Esq., by whom (who died in 1835) his Lordship leaves, with four daughters, a son and successor, David Graham, now Earl of Airlie. His Lordship married secondly, the 15th November, 1838, Margaret, only child of the late William Bruce, Esq., by whom (who survives him) he leaves two sons. The Earl died on the 20th instant, at his residence in Regent-street. A short time before his death, a numerous meeting of the Lieutenancy of Forfarshire had passed resolutions expressive of regret at his Lordship's resignation of the Lord-Lieutenancy of that county, which he had held with universal respect and esteem for more than twenty years. The Earl, indeed, was much and deservedly beloved in his neighbourhood, and by all who knew him, on account of his great benevolence and charity.

SIR CUTHBERT SHARP, KNT., F.S.A.



This learned and distinguished antiquary, the author of several historical works, died a few days since. At the period of his decease he held the appointment of Collector of the Customs of Sunderland, and, at one time, served as Mayor of Hartlepool. He was knighted in 1814. Sir Cuthbert was son of Cuthbert Sharp, Esq., of Sunderland, by Susannah his wife, sister of Brass Crosby, M.P. for Honiton, the distinguished Lord Mayor of London in 1771, who made, in that year, a successful struggle for the free publication of the Parliamentary debates, and suffered imprisonment in the Tower of London, during the session, for having signed a warrant against the messenger of the House of Commons in the affair of the printers. Sir Cuthbert Sharp has left one brother, the present Hercules Sharpe, Esq., of Oaklands, Sussex, a magistrate for that county, who married Anne Mary, eldest daughter and eventual co-heir of Sir Anthony Brabazon, Bart.

THE HON. LADY PELLEW.



HARRIET LADY PELLEW, whose death occurred on the 7th instant, was only daughter of the late Sir Godfrey Webster, Bart., of Battle Abbey, by his wife, Elizabeth Vassall, afterwards Baroness Holland. She married 5th June, 1816, Rear-Admiral the Hon. Sir Fleetwood Broughton Reynolds Pellew, C.B., K.C.H., second son of Edward, first Viscount Exmouth, and leaves an only surviving child Harriet Bettina Frances, who wedded in 1841 Lord Walpole, the eldest son of the Earl of Orford.

MEHEMET ALI.

This extraordinary warrior-statesman, the greatest of modern Eastern Princes, leaves behind him a name of note in the annals not only of Turkey and Egypt, but of the world.

Mehemet Ali was born in 1769, in the town of Cavalla, in Roumelia, the country of Alexander the Great. Mehemet's father, it is said, was a water-carrier, and he himself commenced life in his native town as a tobaccoist: he afterwards volunteered into the army. In his new career he soon obtained high favour with the Governor of Cavalla by his efficient assistance in quelling a rebellion and dispersing a band of pirates; and on the death of his commanding officer he was appointed to succeed him, and he married his widow. In 1799 the town of Cavalla having been called upon by the Sultan to provide its contingent of 300 men for the expulsion of the French from Egypt, the Governor sent the required number, headed by his son, with Mehemet Ali under his orders; but, shortly after landing at Aboukir, the son returned to Roumelia, and left Mehemet Ali in command. In all the engagements with the French Mehemet distinguished himself by his conduct and valour. He rapidly rose in rank, and became powerful in his ascendancy over the minds of the soldiery. The contest which arose after the evacuation of Egypt by the French, in 1801, between Mehemet Khosruo, the Egyptian Viceroy, and the Mamelukes, who were endeavouring to regain their ancient rule, led to the further advance of Mehemet Ali. He joined the Mamelukes, and they together succeeded in removing the Turkish Viceroy from Egypt. In 1806 Mehemet Ali was himself installed in the Pashalik of Egypt, on the payment of a tribute of 4000 purses to the Sultan. His dominion was gradually extended by cessions from the Porte, and he soon found himself in reality an independent and puissant Prince. In 1811 he consolidated his power by a treacherous and sanguinary massacre of his former allies, the Mamelukes. He then made war upon the Wahabites, a race of fanatics in Arabia, which brought into notice his famous son, Ibrahim Pasha. In 1815 Mehemet Ali raised a new army, which was drilled by French and Italian officers, whilst his former troops went, under his son Ismael, to the conquest of Dongola and Sennar. In 1824 he aided the Sultan with a fleet and an army, in his attempt to suppress the Greek insurrection. Ibrahim Pasha commanded, and committed great cruelties, after the then Turkish fashion. The battle of Navarino, the 20th October, 1827, put a stop to his excesses.

Three years afterwards, the great struggle arose in Syria between Mehemet Ali and his nominal lord and master, the Sultan. Battle after battle was fought, and victory after victory gained by Ibrahim Pasha, until a peace was signed in 1833, which gave Syria and Adana to Mehemet Ali. So matters remained till 1839, when the Porte, after making another ineffectual endeavour to regain its power, called in, by treaty, the co-operation of England, Austria, Russia, and Prussia. This brought on the collision between the Egyptians and the English and other Europeans, when Mehemet Ali's army was defeated at Beyrout, and Acre was taken from him. Further resistance became hopeless, and he at last yielded up Syria to the Porte, on condition of the hereditary Pashalik of Egypt in his own family being secured to him.

During the period that the English were attacking his troops in Syria, and blockading Alexandria, Mehemet Ali, to his immortal honour, allowed our Indian mails to proceed as usual through Egypt, unmolested.

The rest of Mehemet's eventful history may be soon told. He continued to administer the Government of Egypt wisely and efficiently, until a severe illness, in 1848, shattered his constitution, and prostrated his mental faculties. The administration of affairs passed to his son (Ibrahim Pasha), and the ancient Viceroy spent the remainder of his life in seclusion. He closed his mortal career at Alexandria on the 2d inst., after outliving Ibrahim, whose successor (Abbas Pasha) now also succeeds his grandfather Mehemet in the hereditary Viceroyalty of Egypt.

Mehemet Ali was interred in his own alabaster mosque at Cairo, amid the regrets of all people in Egypt. Since his retirement, the loss of his sagacious and salutary sway has been severely felt; and it will doubtless be long before the land of Pharaoh finds such another Sovereign to rule her.

The address from the Cork merchants to her Majesty, which was so generally praised as a hearty, truthful piece of composition, was from the pen of a gallant gentleman well known in the literary world, Major Beamish, K.H., author of "History of the King's German Legion," "An Essay on Cavalry Tactics," and a variety of other works. The gallant officer was formerly in the Guards, but he is now the acting partner in the great brewery carried on by the firm of "Beamish and Crawford."

DIFFICULTIES AT THE "DIGGINGS," BETWEEN THE AMERICANS AND CHILIANS.—Spanish Bar, Middle Fork of the Sacramento, June 3, 1849.—Some ten miles from here, on the North Fork of the Sacramento, last week, the Americans and Chilians had a grand row, which resulted in taking all the gold from the Chilians, and their expulsion from the river. They were first wanted to take their provisions and gold, and leave in a certain time, but did not go; so, Oregon-like, the Americans came down on them, and made a "fine day's digging," in the language of one who was in the affray. No lives lost. On the Stanislaus digging the foreigners were the most numerous, and trampled on the rights of the Americans, and there were so few Americans they could not resist, so the Oregon men from the North Fork sent them a deputation of sixty well-armed men to act in concert with about the same number already there, to drive some 700 to 1000 Chilians from their diggings. The result we know not as yet; but we can find notices on almost every tree, that Chilians found in the mines after the month of June will be shot down, unless sufficient excuse can be given for their delay; and you may rest assured, that if the President and Congress will not do anything to protect the citizens in California, there is a sufficient force (though in comparison not a handful—not one to five) to protect themselves against the aggressions of the armed powers of Peruvians, Chilians, Portuguese, Mexicans, Indians, &c., and they will do it.—*New York Tribune.*

THE CHINESE ARMY.—The pay of the military officers is very small, and they indemnify themselves by sending the soldiers home on furlough, and pocketing the pay; so that in case of an emergency probably not one-fourth of the men could be collected. The common soldiers have generally a piece of ground, on the cultivation of which they mostly depend for subsistence, and, their attention being thus divided, must necessarily have its effect in rendering them less proficient in their military evolutions; besides which, being chiefly composed of the very lowest class, when collected in great numbers, they frequently mutiny, and have even been known in presence of an enemy to refuse to fight unless promised a certain sum of money for doing so.

THE DESTRUCTION OF THE WIRE-WORM.

To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

SIR,—The very prominent position which the wire-worm takes amongst those creatures considered as opposed to the labours of mankind, induces me to forward for publication in your Journal the extraordinary result of certain experiments, the object of which was the destruction of the Wire-Worm. Some years since, the locality in which I was residing was more than usually troubled with the Wire-Worm—many hundred acres of wheat, presenting all the appearance of health, vigour, and abundance, were completely destroyed; and I believe the same evil exists at the present time, differing only in amount with peculiar change in seasons and other circumstances. At the time alluded to, I begged of a farmer to furnish me with a quantity of the Wire-Worm in their natural state, that is, in the earth where they were found. In my first experiment, I tested their tenacity for life with the most corrosive and powerful poisons. Preparations of corrosive sublimate and arsenic were used in vain. Their immersion in solutions of these poisons occasioned them no inconvenience; in fact, it appeared to give them more pleasure than pain. I then tried the effect of vitriol and aquafortis: these liquids certainly destroyed the worm, but only after a very considerable time. At length, by accident, I was induced to try liquid ammonia. The result was marvellous; in an instant these creatures, which had hitherto resisted with comparative indifference the most deadly and corrosive acids and poisons, were shrivelled up, and reduced almost to the state of a cinder. Finding that ammonia possessed this astonishing power, it then occurred to me that this agent might be employed in an extremely simple and effective way. I took a portion of the earth containing the worm, and mixed with it a small quantity of lime; to this I added a quantity of powdered sal-ammoniac; the effect of this was the decomposition of the sal-ammoniac by the lime, and the liberation of ammoniacal gas: this had precisely the result of the liquid ammonia; the worm was instantly destroyed as by an electric shock.

Now these experiments are the more remarkable, from their showing that these destructive creatures can only be destroyed by that which constitutes the very essence of the most valuable manures. It might, perhaps, be worth while to try this experiment on an increased scale. As an experiment only, it is exceedingly curious, and may be performed by any farmer in a tea-cup; sal ammoniac can be purchased at any druggist's or grocer's, and common slaked lime can be procured anywhere. All that is necessary is to moisten the earth first with a little water, then stir in the lime and add the sal-ammoniac. The escape of ammonia may be easily detected by its smell. This discovery may, possibly, be impracticable, under certain conditions; at all events, I trust its novelty and scientific interest will be a sufficient excuse for this intrusion on your valuable space. I am, sir, your obedient servant, W. LITTLE.

The late Rev. Charles Brune Henville, formerly vicar of Portsmouth has left the following bequests:—To the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, £500; to the Clergy Orphan Society, £500; to Winchester County Hospital, £500; to the Clergy Orphan Society, Winchester, £100; to the Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts, £500; to the vicar of Portsmouth, as an endowment for St. Mary's Chapel, £1000; to the vicar of Portsea, as an endowment for Trinity Chapel, £1000. The last two free of legacy duty. Mr. Henville died on the 17th of last month.

PREMATURE BURIALS.—The *New York Mirror* has the following:—"A poor man, residing in the upper part of the city, left home at the usual hour, some days since, to perform his daily labour, and, on returning in the afternoon, found that his wife had been seized with cholera during the forenoon, and conveyed to the hospital in Thirteenth-street. He immediately went there, and as he entered the place six coffins were carried out, to be conveyed to Potter's-field. The poor fellow proceeded to the room, and inquired for his wife, when he was informed that she was dead, and that one of the coffins he had passed contained her body, but which of them they could not tell, as no marks were placed upon them to distinguish one from the other. The man, in an agony of grief, started in pursuit of the conveyance, and accompanied it to Potter's-field, when he pleaded so hard to be permitted to look once more upon the face of his wife, that permission was given, and the coffins were opened. When the body of the woman was exposed, he seized it frantically in his arms, and pressed it fondly to his bosom. For a moment he fancied he felt the beating of her heart, and, seizing her wrist, he exclaimed, 'My God, she lives!' At that moment the woman opened her eyes and recognized her husband; she was conveyed home, and is now quite recovered."

PIRATES IN THE LEVANT.—The pirates continue to scour the Archipelago. They have even had the audacity, within the last two or three weeks, to attack a large French vessel which was anchored at the entrance of the port of Olivetto (in the island of Mytilene), and stripped it of everything it contained, after having killed two of the sailors. The *Tartarus*, war-steamer, commanded by Sir Godfrey Webster, which is stationed at Constantinople, has again left that place in quest of the pirates. This is the third cruise which this steamer has undertaken for the same purpose; and too much praise cannot be given to Sir Godfrey Webster for the activity and perseverance he shows in sweeping the piratical Archipelago. In the first two cruises, of which the details have been given in the *Impartial*, of Smyrna, there was not a creek or inlet that was not visited. He disembarked parties of his men at places known as the resort of pirates, carried on general battues, and inspected the papers of several vessels which appeared to be suspected. These (on the part of a foreigner) extraordinary proceedings were freely authorised by the Porte. In a report which he addressed to his Excellency Moussa Safety Pasha, the Governor-General of the Ottoman Archipelago, Sir Godfrey Webster pointed out to that high functionary the measures the adoption of which would have the most salutary effect on the safety of the seas. Moussa Safety Pasha is at present at Constantinople, and it is hoped that he will bring the recommendation of the commander of the *Tartarus* under the notice of the Porte.

GREAT PUBLIC MEETING AT CAPE TOWN.

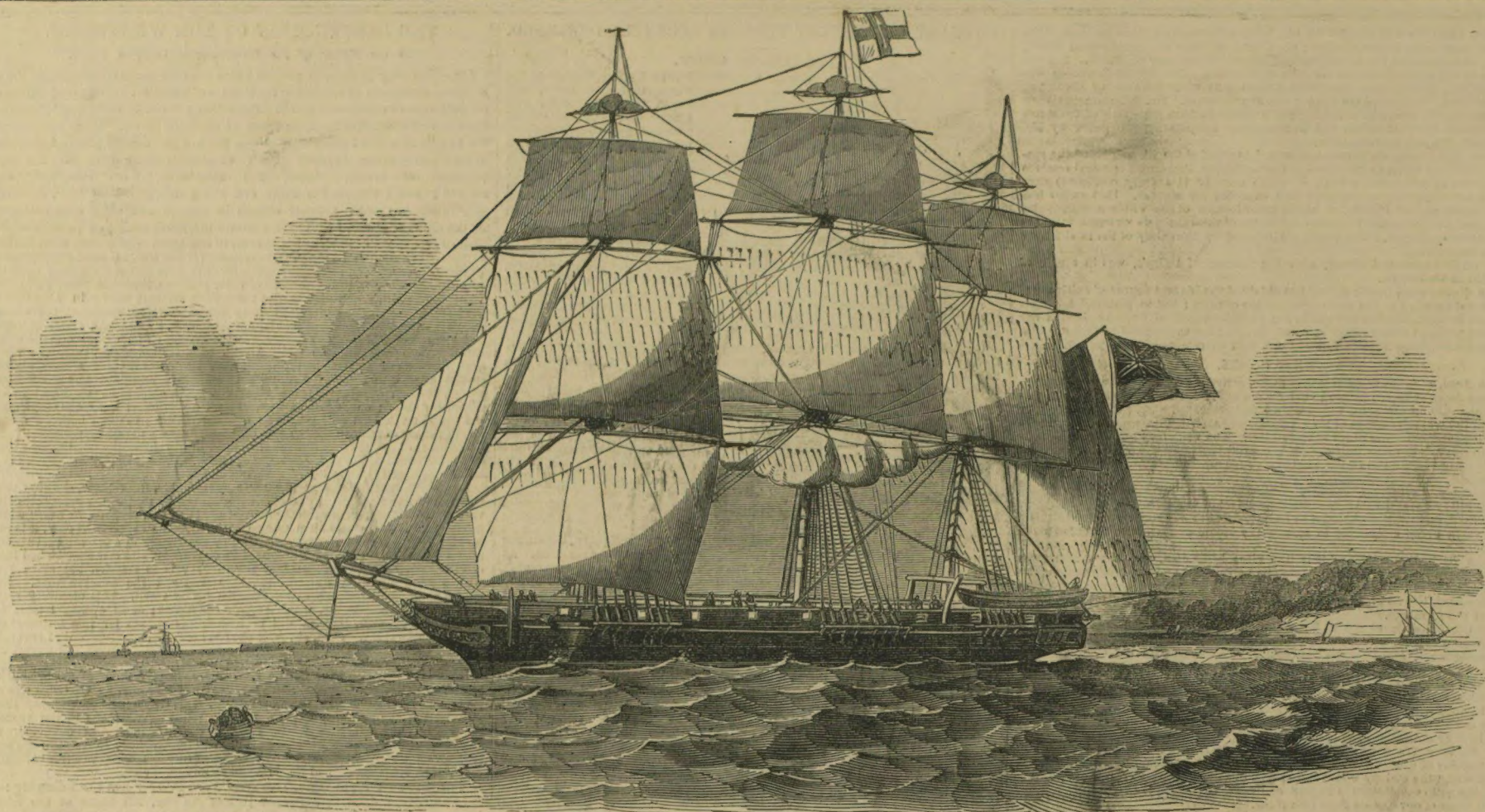
The capital, as well as every district, of the colony of the Cape of Good Hope, was, at the departure of the mails just received, in a state of great excitement, caused by the expected arrival of a ship-load of convicts, and the consequent conversion of the settlement into a penal colony. Public meetings have been held on this important subject, and memorials have been presented to the Governor, Sir Harry G. W. Smith, Bart., protesting against this unpopular measure of Earl Grey; the memorialists loudly complaining of their treatment by the Colonial Secretary, who, in the words of the memorial, "has ordered the first detachment of convicts to be conveyed to the Cape from Bermuda, who are now, probably, within a few weeks' or days' sail of our shores." The memorialists complain that "the colony has never been, from the time of its first settlement to this day, a place of detention and punishment for criminals, transported from the mother country; and that it has been preferred, as their home and the home of their children, by thousands of the most respectable colonists, on the faith and firm belief that the dangers and degradation, inseparable from a penal settlement, never would be forced upon it by the British Government."

The memorial then states that in 1842, when Lord Stanley, then Secretary of State for the Colonies, proposed that certain juvenile delinquents should be sent to the Cape, there to be dispersed among the inhabitants as apprenticed labourers, the colonists addressed a remonstrance against the measure to her Majesty and both Houses of Parliament, and the project was forthwith abandoned. It then appears, by the Governor's official announcement in the *Gazette* of November 16, 1848, that her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies "desired to have the opinion of the Colonists at large on the subject, offering the measure," of sending convicts with tickets-of-leave to the Cape, "to their acceptance, and not demanding it to be carried out." This measure the colonists declined as stoutly as they did in 1842; notwithstanding which second resistance, Earl Grey has ordered to be despatched the offensive shipload, it is stated, in consequence of the expenses incurred by Great Britain in the late Kaffir war, which the colonists, on the other hand, maintain was neither caused, conducted, nor in any way controlled by them. The memorialists then declare that they will not employ the convicts on their arrival, and they call upon the Governor to prevent their debarkation, and assure his Excellency of indemnity in case of any expenses incurred in this step, for which purpose a "Guarantee fund" of upwards of £2000 had been subscribed by the principal mercantile houses in Cape Town.

On the 19th of May last a very large and influential meeting of the Colonists was held at Cape Town, for the purpose of protesting against the obnoxious measure of Earl Grey. The place of assembling was the area in front of the Commercial Exchange. The weather was remarkably fine; the banks, offices, and stores were closed at 12 o'clock, and all business was suspended. Besides some 7000 of the most respectable of the citizens, a great number of ladies were present—the object being, in the words of the *South African Commercial Advertiser*, "To express, in words which could not be misunderstood, their reply to the 'Proposal,' and their defiance of the threat of Lord Grey, that the Colony shall be made a place of detention and punishment for convicted felons, under sentence of transportation from the mother country. That no man's vote might be caught by surprise, or merely by the effect of eloquence from the hustings, the resolutions to be proposed for judgment were previously published in the newspapers and in printed slips, which were everywhere distributed in the course of the forenoon. That the Local Government might be able, as witnesses and upon personal observation, to report faithfully to Lord Grey, as he at first desired, what are the wishes and opinions of the colonists on this subject, the heads of departments, from the Secretary to Government downward, received notice of the meeting, and were respectfully invited to be present. His Excellency himself would, no doubt, also have been invited had he not been still suffering from indisposition—with whom and with his family all sincerely sympathize."

At twelve o'clock, Mr. Edden was called to the chair, amidst the deafening cheers of the "largest meeting ever held in Cape Town," yet, throughout, orderly and attentive. Mr. Edden having addressed the meeting, Captain Vanrenen proposed a resolution to the effect that no one should be allowed to address the meeting who had been bankrupt, a convicted felon, or who had committed himself in any way or other. Upon this, Mr. Advocate Edden proposed as an amendment, not only to this, but to any other resolution which might thwart the regularity of the meeting's proceedings, "That the order of the day be proceeded with;" which, being seconded by Mr. Prince, was carried with acclamation.

A series of resolutions was then carried unanimously, the proposer and seconder of each addressing the assembly at some length. Dr. Adamson, in



DEPARTURE OF THE WHALING-SHIP, "SAMUEL ENDERBY," FOR THE AUCKLAND ISLANDS.

moving the second resolution, stated that the 100 or 150 convicts then on their way were not all that the colony had to expect; it being intended that like numbers should be sent till they amounted to 10,000. The Rev. Doctor concluded with the expression of his conviction, that the powers of Holland and France would, at the request of their descendants, undoubtedly interfere with their Ambassadors at the Court of Great Britain, to plead the cause of their children, and to avert the degradation in store for them.

Mr. Advocate Edden, in moving the third resolution, said that Sir Harry Smith could not allow the convicts to land: "he was loved by the people because they felt grateful for his acts. But all gratitude would cease—all the good he has effected will be drowned in this one incalculable evil—if he allow the convicts to land. He loved Sir Harry, and as a friend he would caution him to seek advice, not from the Colonial Secretary, but from the people—from those who, having an interest at stake in the colony, are concerned in its good government. He was satisfied that, if the Governor consulted his own inclination, he would never consent that these convicts are landed." In conclusion, Mr. Edden adverted to the morals of the people of the colony, which he considered comparatively free from any amount of crime of a heinous nature; though this speaker was interrupted by Dr. Gird, who stated that scarcely one case in a hundred was reported.

Mr. Wicht, in moving the fourth resolution, drew attention to the accumulation of crime in Australia, adding, upon undeniable authority, it had been stated that evidence could be obtained for a glass of rum—that these men insinuated themselves even into the jury box, and that no man's life was safe from the verdict of a set of contaminated jurors. In conclusion, Mr. Wicht urged, in the great want of labour, that there were many poor in England, untainted by crime, who would gladly come to the Cape, could they obtain a free passage.

The Rev. Mr. Morgan, in moving the sixth resolution, asked: Would the ministers of religion, the judges and advocates, the members of the medical profession, the country farmers, the post riders, and others, consider themselves safe in travelling, as they now do, in the discharge of their several duties, if this were to become a penal settlement? The speaker concluded his address by an earnest appeal to heads of families, respectable mechanics, industrious and honest labourers, colonists of all classes, cordially to adopt and firmly to carry out the pledge contained in the resolution.

Mr. Anthing, in proposing an amendment to the seventh resolution, maintained that, if Lord Grey ordered the Governor to receive the convicts, Sir Harry Smith could not do otherwise than obey his orders; but this speaker was driven from the platform amidst tremendous uproar, and the original motion was carried with only one dissentient voice.

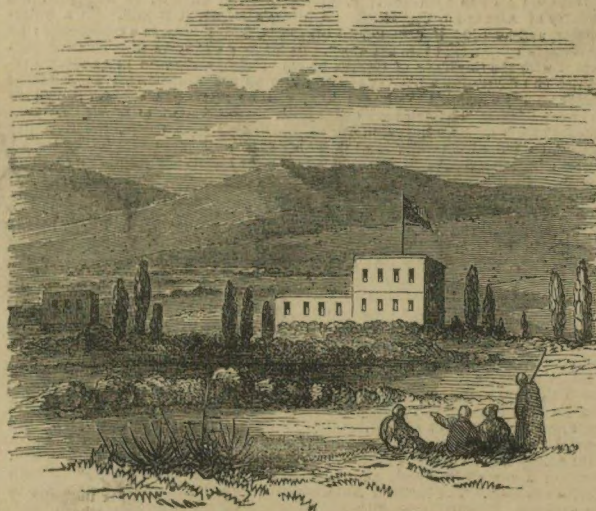
Mr. Watermeyer, in proposing the eighth resolution, concluded thus:—"We declare—we this meeting unanimously—and for the honour of the colony, on behalf of the whole colony, we declare, that should any surcharge be made by her Majesty's Government for expenses incurred by prohibiting the debarkation of convicted felons in this colony, his Excellency will be by us indemnified for such charge incurred in the faithful discharge of his sacred duty."

At the close of the proceedings, the meeting quietly dispersed.

On the 21st, the chairman of the meeting transmitted to the Governor a copy of the resolutions, and stated that a memorial founded on them was in course of signature, to be presented to his Excellency. The chairman added, that the conduct and demeanour of the immense meeting was most orderly, and highly creditable to the city; and the Governor, in his reply, observed that he fully participated in the chairman's feeling of satisfaction at the order and regularity which prevailed at the meeting, and that he was proud and happy to assure him that he never anticipated any other from the loyal inhabitants of Cape Town.

FUNERAL OF SIR THOMAS READE, AT TUNIS.

In our Journal of last week we recorded the death of this highly respected gentleman, Consul-General of England to Tunis, at his country-house at La Maya. His obsequies were celebrated with pomp and solemnity which have never been equalled at Tunis, the Bey having desired that the highest honours should be paid to the deceased representative of Great Britain. The body was conveyed to town in a carriage belonging to the Bey, covered with black, drawn by six mules, and escorted by



HOUSE OF THE LATE SIR THOMAS READE, AT LA MAYA, NEAR TUNIS.

300 cavalry. Next day the bier was conveyed to the burial-ground preceded by two regiments, with their bands, between lines of soldiers, surrounded by the Greek clergy, who officiated in the absence of a Protestant minister. Immediately before the cross carried by the clergy was a group sparkling with gold and diamonds, and composed of Messrs. Raïff and Boga, the two Christian Ministers of the Bey, and all the generals and principal officers of the regency, marching under the fierce beams of a tropical sun, with measured and slow steps. These grand Mussulman dignitaries rarely deign to walk, especially in their state of faintness consequent upon the fast of Ramadan, and therefore it was no small sacrifice they were performing to the will of their master. It is thus that Bey

Ahmet is wont to prove his tolerance and progress in international relations. The whole consular body and a crowd of Europeans accompanied to their last abode the remains of the English representative. No oration was pronounced over his tomb, and the French were, probably, not sorry for it, as they never could forget that Sir T. Reade was one of the gaolers of Napoleon at St. Helena. It was through Sir Thomas's influence that slavery was abolished at Tunis. At his suggestion the Bey ordered the slave market to be pulled down, and proclaimed that slavery had ceased; and Sir Thomas Reade had the satisfaction of being regarded by thousands in Tunis as the author of their freedom. The country-house at which he died is on the western extremity of the site of ancient Carthage, and at the edge of the plain which separates that place from Tunis.

SOUTHERN WHALE FISHERY.

DEPARTURE OF THE PRELIMINARY EXPEDITION TO THE AUCKLAND ISLANDS.

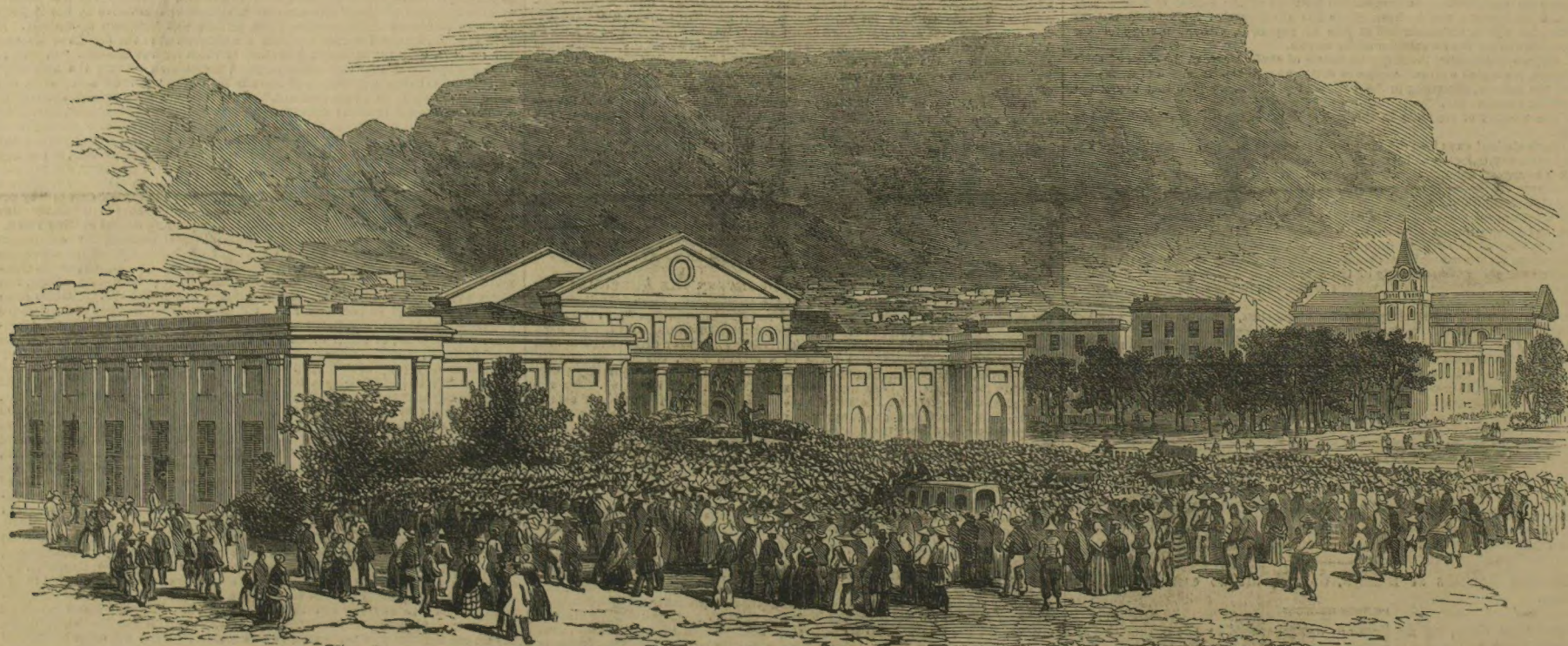
The *Samuel Enderby*, represented in the accompanying Engraving, is one of the three whaling ships (the others being the *Brisk* and *Fancy*), which have just been despatched by the Southern Whale Fishery Company to their settlement at the Auckland Islands. This fine vessel has taken out Mr. Enderby, the projector of the enterprise, in the double character of Commissioner of the Company and Governor of the Islands. Mr. Enderby is accompanied by able assistants, besides surgeons, and a sufficient number of persons for the whaling establishment on shore, several of them taking with them their wives and families. The Expedition is provided with all requisite stores and provisions for a lengthened period, both for the crews and settlers.

After landing the settlers and the surplus stores at the Islands, the vessels will proceed on their whaling voyages, and return with their produce to the station, for re-shipment from thence in other vessels; the settlers making, meanwhile, the necessary preparations on shore for its reception and despatch. Several framework buildings have been sent out for the accommodation of the settlers, until such time as they can erect houses for themselves. The departure of this no less interesting than important expedition opens a new era in the annals of our Whale Fisheries, and we may fairly hope that it will lay the foundation for re-establishing that valuable branch of the national industry. We hear that the Company proposes to despatch, as soon as possible, some further vessels, and to begin at once building some expressly for the purpose, the three vessels which have already sailed having been purchased in the market in order that no time might be lost, and being merely the precursors to the rest.

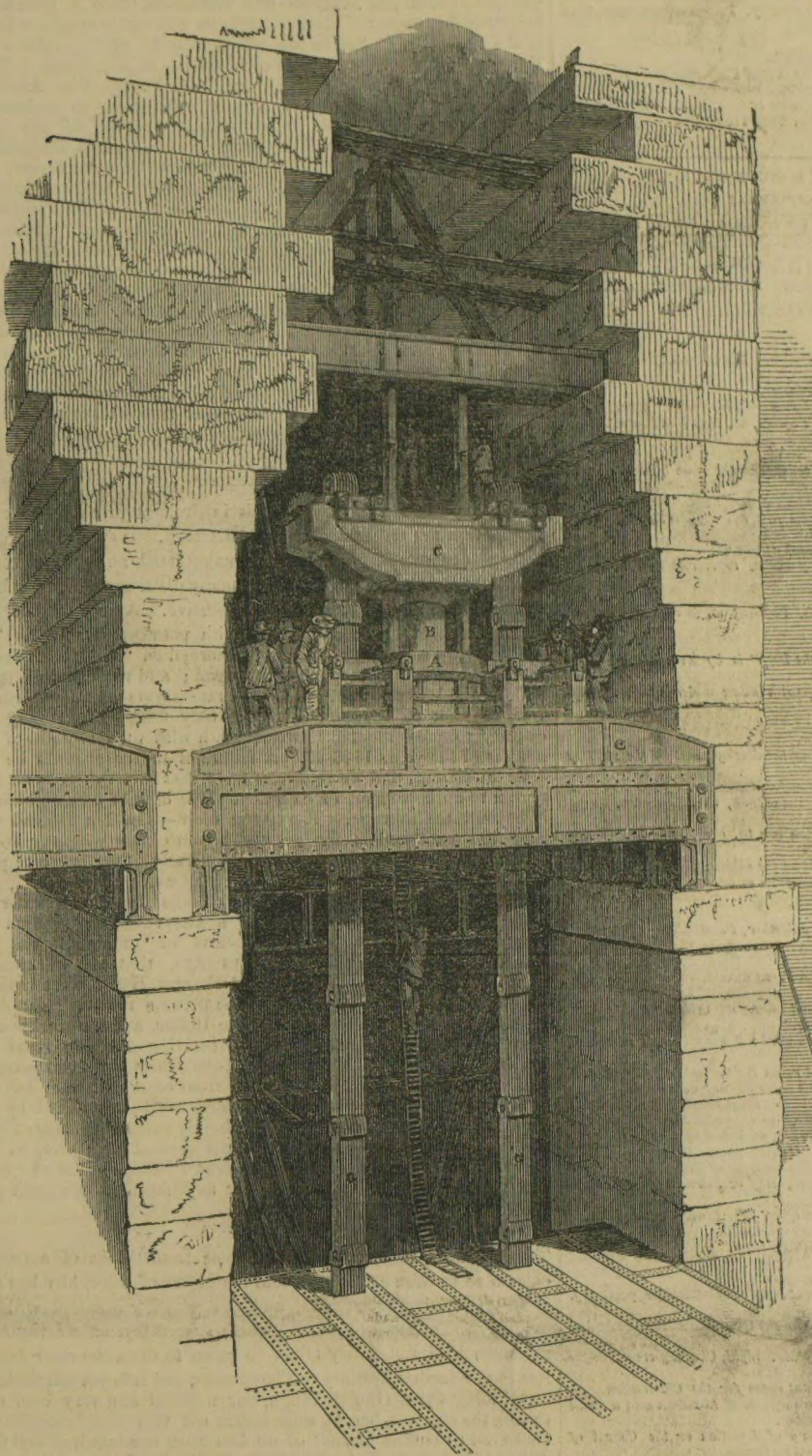
Mr. Enderby embarked at Plymouth, and previous to his departure (on Friday last) had, we understand, an interview with the Lords of the Admiralty on board her Majesty's ships *Queen* and *Griffin*, in harbour there, who expressed the greatest interest in the undertaking, and their satisfaction at seeing a commencement made. We also learn that this interest is shared by the naval officers at Plymouth generally, many of whom expressed to Mr. Enderby their gratification at the prospect now held out of the Southern Whale Fisheries being no longer almost wholly monopolized by our enterprising brethren across the Atlantic.

The *Samuel Enderby*, 422 tons, is of handsome model, and was built by White, of Cowes: the hull is kyanized.

Our readers will recollect that we have already detailed the plan of the new settlement, and given two views of the Auckland Islands. (See ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, No. 339.)



GREAT MEETING AT CAPE TOWN, TO OPPOSE THE INTRODUCTION OF CONVICTS INTO THE COLONY.



APPARATUS FOR LIFTING THE TUBE OF THE BRITANNIA BRIDGE.

RAISING THE BRITANNIA BRIDGE.

IN pursuance of our illustration of this stupendous work, we have now to narrate the mode adopted of raising the Britannia Tubular Bridge to its intended level over the Menai Straits, and an accident which happened to the machinery employed there, on Friday last, and which will delay the operations for some few weeks.

In our Journal of June 30 last we narrated the floating of the tube to its situation between the piers; and since then all necessary arrangements for the raising it to its final place have been completed, and—till the accident—in use.

The apparatus for lifting is composed of three immensely powerful hydraulic presses, each consisting—to borrow the explanation given in a very able pamphlet, published a short time since, written by "A Resident Assistant,"

and called a "General Description of the Britannia and Conway Tubular Bridges"—of a large and heavy iron cylinder, like a mortar (A, in the annexed figure); a strong piston or plunger (B), also of iron, called the ram, which works up and down inside the cylinder, and is fitted with a leather collar at the shoulder, so as to be watertight. An exceedingly thick and heavy beam of cast iron (C, in the illustration), strengthened by wrought-iron ties across the top, rests like a yoke upon the shoulder of the ram; it is called the cross head of the press. The two chains (D D) pass through square holes at either end of the cross-head, and are securely gripped at the top of it by an apparatus called the clams (E E), consisting of two strong cheeks of wrought iron, drawn together by screws, like a blacksmith's vice—the shoulders of the links being made square, so as to afford a secure hold between the clams.

This hydraulic press stands on two massive beams, composed of wrought-iron plates; and to steady the action of the cross-head, when rising, two guide rods (F F) are fixed into the head of the press, and into a beam, twelve feet above the press. The power of the press is exerted on the tube by aid of chains (G G in illustration), the links of which are six feet in length, bolted together in sets of eight and nine links alternately; and as the ram raises the cross-head six feet each stroke, when that height is attained, a lower set of clams, on the beams, grip the next set of links, and thus prevent them from slipping down whilst the clams on the cross-head are unscrewed, the upper links taken off, and the cross-head lowered to take another stroke. The cylinder and apparatus on the Anglesea pier, the subject of our engraving, are of the most prodigious size, strength, and weight. "In length the cylinder is 9 feet 2 inches; outside diameter, 3 feet 6 inches; and the ram 1 foot 8 inches in diameter; the whole weighing above forty tons, and is, in fact, the most powerful machine ever constructed." The sides of the cylinder are eleven inches in diameter, and the pressure it was estimated it would resist was eight or nine thousand pounds per square inch; and it was considered alone capable, if worked to its full extent, of raising the tube, a weight of eighteen hundred tons. The two hydraulic presses in the Britannia Pier are capable of sustaining enormous pressure, each having the power to lift about 1296 tons.

The pamphlet before referred to says:—"The water is forced into the presses by two steam-engines of 40-horse power each, with tubular boilers, as in a locomotive. The steam-cylinder is horizontal; a continuation of the piston-rod, which passes through both ends of the cylinder, forms the pistons of the force-pumps, which are placed one at each end, in the same line as the cylinder. The diameter of the pumps is one inch and one-sixteenth; that of the ram of the hydraulic-press twenty inches; their respective areas being in the proportion of one to three hundred and fifty-four. The pipe through which the water is forced into the press is of wrought iron, and is much smaller than would be expected, not being more than half an inch in diameter." These steam engines are placed in the Anglesea pier and Britannia pier respectively.

To guard against all chance of injury to the tube during the lifting, and to ensure perfect security, "a contrivance is adopted by which the chains, as they rise, are followed up by wedges, so that, in the event of any accidents happening to the lifting machinery, no injury would happen to the tube." The importance

of this precaution was fully proved on Friday last, when the cylinder broke during operations; and as our illustration was then preparing, we deemed it advisable to know the exact nature of the accident; and, in reply to our enquiry, have been favoured with the following interesting statement:—

"On Friday last, at a quarter to twelve o'clock, we commenced lifting the tube at the Anglesea end, intending to raise it six feet, and afterwards to have raised the opposite end the same height.

"The tube rose steadily to the height of two feet six inches, being closely followed up by inch wooden boards packed beneath it, when, suddenly, and without any warning, the bottom of the hydraulic press gave way, separating completely from the body of the press.

"The ram, cross-head, and chains descended violently on to the press, with a

tremendous noise—the tube sinking down upon the wooden packing beneath it. The bottom of the press, weighing nearly two tons and a half, fell on to the top of the tube, a depth of eighty feet.

"A sailor, named Owen Parry, was ascending a rope ladder at the time, from the top of the tube into the tower: the broken piece of press in its descent struck the ladder, and shook him off; he fell on to the tube, a height of fifty feet, receiving a contusion of the skull and other injuries of so severe a nature that he died the same evening. He was not engaged in the raising, and had only chosen to cross the tube, as being the nearest road from one tower to the other. An inquest was held on the following day, and a verdict of accidental death returned. No one actually engaged at the operation was injured, although Mr. Edwin Clark, who was superintending the operation on the top of the cross-head, and his brother Mr. L. Clark, who was standing beneath it, had both very narrow escapes.

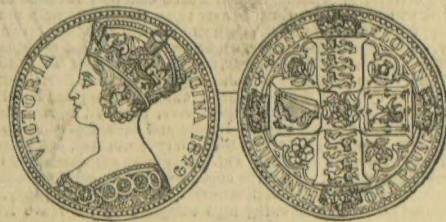
"The tube is not at all injured, but some portions of the cast-iron lifting frames are broken, and require repairing; some weeks must elapse before a new cylinder is made and the operation continued. The preparations for floating the next tube are quite complete, and only await the raising of the present tube, to be borne to its destination."

In our illustration, the front of the lifting apparatus is shown, and a portion of the top of the ponderous tube as gradually rising. The steam-engine for forcing the water, being at the rear, is not visible from the spot whence our view is taken.

THE NEW SILVER COINAGE.—THE FLORIN.

We cannot more completely describe the florin than by reprinting the following notice just issued by the Postmaster-General:—

"In obedience to a proclamation of her Majesty the Queen, a new silver piece called a 'florin,' or one-tenth of a pound sterling, and of the value of 2s., which has recently been coined, is for the future to pass and be received as current and lawful money of the United Kingdom. The above-named coin has for the ob-



THE SILVER FLORIN.

verse the Queen's effigy, crowned, with the inscription 'Victoria Regina,' and the date of the year; and for the reverse the ensigns armorial of the United Kingdom, contained in four shields crosswise, each shield surmounted by the Royal crown, with the rose in the centre, and in the compartments between the shield the national emblems of the rose, thistle, and shamrock, surrounded by the words 'One florin, one-tenth of a pound,' and with a milled graining round the edge."

We annex a few interesting particulars of the ancient florin in gold:—The "Florin," or "Florence," was introduced in the eighteenth year of Edward III. It received its name from a beautiful coin minted at Florence in 1252, which was so universally admired by the different States, that it was imitated in France, Hungary, Bohemia, Bavaria, Rome, and other places; but England merely assumed the name by which the greater part of the gold then in circulation was distinguished, without closely imitating the type. It was then current at 6s. 8d.

We have seen (says our Numismatic Correspondent) the quarter and half-florin,* though never the florin; but, whenever it is brought to light, we have no doubt that it will correspond in type with the half-florin, as the half-noble and noble of the same Monarch imitate each other.

AUSTRALIAN EXPLORING EXPEDITION.

It is with deep regret that we have to record the complete failure of the Overland Expedition which left Sydney last year, for the purpose of exploring the country between Rockingham Bay and Cape York. This noble attempt to extend our knowledge of the Australian Continent has unhappily terminated in the tragical murder of the gallant leader of the exploring party, Mr. E. B. Kennedy, and the death of nine of his men from starvation.



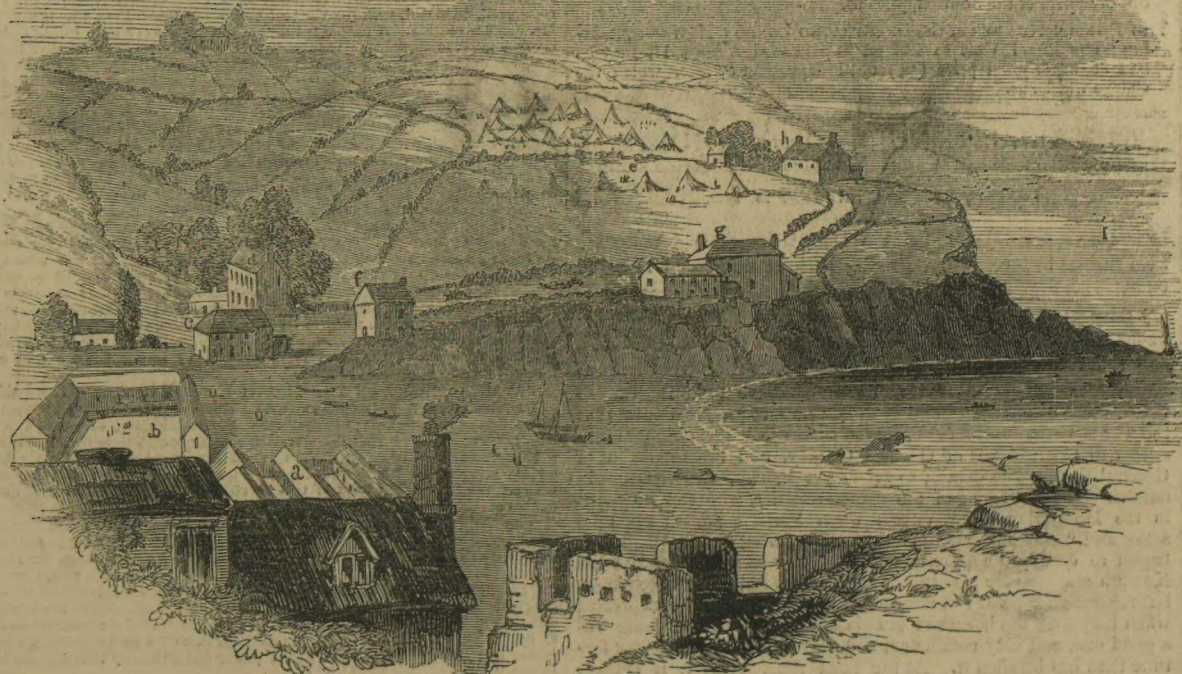
THE LATE MR. E. B. KENNEDY, THE AUSTRALIAN EXPLORER.

We find the melancholy details of Kennedy's sufferings and death in the report of a judicial investigation into the circumstances at Sydney, which fills eight columns of the *Sydney Morning Herald*. This ill-fated Expedition to explore the interior of tropical Australia proceeded to Rockingham Bay by water; and on the 5th of June last the party consisted of Mr. E. B. Kennedy, and eleven companions, besides Jackey Jackey, an aboriginal native; Mr. Kennedy's instructions being to proceed from Rockingham Bay to Port Albany, at Cape York, where he was to meet a schooner with supplies, on receiving which he was to proceed down the western side of the peninsula, and return to Sydney. The evidence is contained in the journal of Mr. Carron, the botanist to the Expedition, which details the sufferings of the party, and the death of nine of them from starvation, besides Kennedy, their leader—Jackey, Carron the botanist, and a man named Goddard, being the only survivors; and they were rescued by the *Albion* schooner at Port Albany and Weymouth Bay.

The sad details of Mr. Kennedy's death are contained in the statement of Jackey Jackey, who started with his master from Weymouth Bay, for Cape York, on November 13, 1848, accompanied by three men, and leaving eight others at the camp at Weymouth Bay. The sufferings of the five explorers were very great; their supply of flour was soon exhausted; when they lived, for a time, upon horseflesh, which they had brought from the Bay, and from a horse which they killed in the morning, and smoked at night. At length, about three weeks after leaving the Bay, the three men were so ill, that they were left at Puddingpan Hill, near Shelbourne Bay, where they were to remain until Kennedy and Jackey reached Cape York, and returned with medical aid for the sufferers. Their route lay through creeks, swamps, and scrubby ridges, and heavy rain—Jackey's horse dying under him from fatigue. When they had reached the mouth of Escape River, they were within sight of Albany Island. In the afternoon they camped by the river side, and met a great number of blacks, who shouted out, "Poward, poward!" and rubbed their bellies. Mr. Kennedy thought them friendly, and gave them fish-hooks; and Jackey gave his knife to

* TYPE.—Obverse: EDWARD D. GRA. REX ANGL. Z. FRANCE DUS. HIB. A leopard crowned, with a banner of the Arms of England fastened to its neck, and flowing back upon the shoulder.

Reverse: DOMINE NE IN FUROR TRO ANGUAS ME. In a treasure of four curves, with a lion of England at every outward angle, a cross fleury, having a quatrefoil opening in the centre and at the extremity of each limb.



CHOLERA AT MEVAGISSEY, IN CORNWALL.—ENCAMPMENT OF THE INHABITANTS AT PORT MELLON.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

one of them. The two explorers then went on; but, on looking round, saw the natives getting up their spears. Jackey became alarmed; but Mr. Kennedy still believed the "black fellows" to be friendly.

Some two or three miles on, they camped for the night, but in the shade, without a fire: they watched by turns, and saw the blacks skulking about in the moonlight, but nothing happened. At daybreak the explorers saddled their horses, and pushed onward; when they were closely followed by a great number of blacks. Towards evening, a party of them threw from behind a scrub several spears, one of which hit Mr. Kennedy in the back. Jackey fired, and hit one fellow in the face with buck-shot; he fell, and was picked up, and carried away, by two of his companions: the large spears in the meantime flew thicker about the poor travellers. Jackey at once pulled the spear from Kennedy's back, and cut out the jag with a knife; when he rallied, and snapped, but his gun would not go off. The blacks now sneaking along by the trees, speared Kennedy again in the right leg, above the knee, and Jackey was speared in the eye: their horses were similarly wounded, got restive, and plunged into the swamp. Jackey then went to look for the saddle-bags, whilst Kennedy fell from the effects of his wounds, and his watch and hat were carried off by the blacks: but Jackey himself must narrate the last sad scene:—

I carried Mr. Kennedy into the scrub. He said, "Don't carry me a good way," then Mr. Kennedy looked this way, very bad (Jackey rolling his eyes). I said to him, "Don't look away," as I thought he would be frightened; I asked him often, "Are you well now?" and he said, "I don't care for the spear wound in my leg, Jackey, but for the other two spear wounds in my side and back," and said, "I am bad inside, Jackey." I told him black fellows always die when he got spear in there (the back); he said, "I am out of wind, Jackey." I asked him, "Mr. Kennedy, are you going to leave me?" and he said, "Yes, my boy, I am going to leave you," he said, "I am very bad, Jackey, you take the books, Jackey, to the captain, but not the big ones; the Governor will give anything for them." I then tied up the papers. He then said, "Jackey, give me paper, and I will write." I gave him paper and pencil, and he tried to write, and he then fell back and died; and I caught him as he fell, and held him; and I then turned round myself and cried. I was crying a good while until I got well; that was about an hour, and then I buried him. I dug up the ground with a tomahawk, and covered him over with logs, then grass, and my shirt and trousers; that night I left him near dark.

Poor Jackey having thus paid the last duty to his master's corpse, proceeded through the scrub, the blacks pursuing him with their spears, but at length he got clear of them by walking for half a mile with only his head above water, in the creek which runs into Escape River; he continued to walk nearly all night, and slept for a short time, in the bush without a fire. At length he reached Port Albany, on the 23rd of December, where he communicated to Captain Dobson, of the *Albion*, the death of Mr. Kennedy, and the unfortunate fate of the expedition. The schooner then proceeded with Jackey to Shelbourne Bay, where they landed and went in quest of the three men whom Kennedy had left there, but they could nowhere be found: two natives were, however, seen wearing cloaks or blue shirts, which induced Captain Dobson and Jackey to conclude the men had perished. The *Albion* next proceeded to Weymouth Bay, and there rescued Mr. Carron and Goddard; in doing which they were surrounded by the natives in great numbers, who, as soon as the explorers had left, rifled the camp.

Immediately on the death of Kennedy being known at Sydney, the Colonial Government passed the following high eulogium on the brave leader and his unfortunate companions:—

The Government desires to record, without delay, the high sense which it entertains of their untiring zeal and indefatigable courage, under the most arduous and perilous circumstances, and to express its deep sympathy for the loss of the brave leader and his unfortunate companions. The Government desires to express its deep sympathy for the loss of the brave leader and his unfortunate companions. The Government desires to express its deep sympathy for the loss of the brave leader and his unfortunate companions.

We learn from a letter from Captain Owen Stanley, H.M.S. *Rattlesnake*, at Sydney, that the Colonial Government have some hopes of recovering Mr. Kennedy's papers by sending the black man, Jackey Jackey, to Escape River by the first ship bound through the inner passage. Jackey is quite confident that he can find the spot where he planted the saddle-bags, which contain Mr. Kennedy's journals, maps, and papers; as he says the saddle-bags were planted in a hollow log of wood, where they would be protected from the weather, and, at the same time, not likely to be found by the natives of the place.

The name of Edmund B. Kennedy has been often most honourably mentioned in connexion with the exploration of the interior of Australia; and his untimely death is not less a misfortune to the cause of geographical science than it is an affliction to his estimable family. He was the son of Colonel Kennedy, of Guernsey; he reached Sydney in the year 1840, and shortly afterwards entered the service of Government as an Assistant-Surveyor. He was first stationed in Portland Bay district, and was employed in surveying that locality, then entirely new: this work he completed in 1843. Since that period, he had been almost constantly employed in active, arduous, and hazardous services, which he performed most ably and efficiently. In March, 1847, Mr. Kennedy accompanied the Surveyor-General, Sir Thomas Mitchell, in his expedition to the newly-discovered Victoria River, with a view of establishing by it a practicable route to the Gulf of Carpentaria. After much suffering from want of water and other privations, the party found it impossible to proceed in the proper direction, and thus ascertained the fallacy of expecting any advantage to the country from the Victoria River.

CHOLERA AT MEVAGISSEY.

A PARAGRAPH has lately appeared in the public journals, stating that, "on application to the authorities by the Board of Health, the Ordnance Department have ordered tents to be supplied to the inhabitants of Megavenny, Cornwall, for them to live under whilst their village is being cleaned." "Megavenny" is, however, a misprint for "Mevagissey," where this extraordinary aid has been rendered to the inhabitants by the Ordnance. Mevagissey is a small town on the coast of the Channel, on Mevagissey Bay, several miles to the left of the road by St. Austell and Grampound to Truro and Falmouth.

This town has been fearfully visited by the cholera; the number of deaths from the first breaking out of the disease to the 15th inst. being 111, in a population never exceeding 1800, and reduced, the first week after the appearance of the disease, through people leaving the town, to about 1000 or 1200. We learn, from the *West Briton*, that the most active sanitary measures have been carried into effect. Ordnance tents have been brought down capable of holding four or five hundred persons, and have been erected at Port Mellon, on the side of a hill; and in these tents, on Wednesday the 15th, about two hundred of the people of Mevagissey were located. The fish cellars at Port Mellon are also occupied, having been divided into compartments with canvass, under the direction of Mr. Bowie, the Government Inspector from the General Board of Health. A corps of scavengers is established, and a sluice is fitted at the bottom of the river, so as to flush the water through the greater part of the town, and cleanse the filth. So many people have left, and so disastrous has been the calamity, that the town does not now contain more than five or six hundred persons. Under the advice of the medical officers, it is determined that no party shall be worked about the fishery more than eight hours in the twenty-four, so that disease shall not be brought on by fatigue; also that every attention shall be paid to the food and comfort of those employed; and that the whole of the fish brought on shore shall at once be placed in bulk without being gutted, so as to produce as little filth as possible.

The *West Briton* records a singular exception to the general kindness shown towards the afflicted people of Mevagissey, by the neighbouring landowners and owners of property. Mr. Kendall, the owner of some unoccupied fish-cellars at Port Mellon, was applied to by the Mevagissey Board of Health for the use of this accommodation, for locating the sufferers. Mr. Kendall refused to let the premises, when Mr. Bowie, the Government Inspector, broke open the cellars, and fitted them up for the people.

In the sketch, with which we have been favoured by a correspondent at Mevagissey, a refers to Mr. Kendall's cellars; b, other cellars; c, hospital, recently an inn; d, cellars; e, encampment of Ordnance tents; f, g, h, cottages occupied by refugees; i, the Bay of Mevagissey.

REMEDY FOR CHOLERA.—Mr. Leonard, registrar and district surgeon, Charing-cross, states, that "the cases of diarrhoea running into cholera increase rapidly in my district; but as long as the white or serous hamorrhage from the bowels has not reduced the vital power, so as to produce coldness of surface, anxiety of countenance, and failure of pulse, the following practice has been of service in 114 out of 120 cases. On first application a grown-up person has had administered a draught composed of powder of opium 2 grains, sulphuric ether 20 drops, and strong peppermint water an ounce and a half, mixed, and in an hour afterwards the following styptic mixture:—A table-spoonful after each liquid motion, or if less urgent 'every four hours.'

Mixture of precipitated carbonate of iron, 3 ounces;
Powder of opium, 2 grains;
Mucilage, 3 ounces;
Peppermint water, 2 ounces; mixed.

Having used at first Dr. Saunders' formula with the rubigo ferri, I stated to Mr. Linder, the chemist, 104, Strand, that I thought it would have a more certain effect if more finely levigated; he suggested the use of the precipitate, which is thus prepared:—

Sulphate of iron, 3 ounces } Dissolve each in any quantity of water,
Carbonate of soda, 25 drachms } and mix.

Allow the precipitate to fall; pour off the supernatant solution of sulphate of soda, wash the precipitate with two fresh waters, and allow the precipitate thus formed to be suspended in 80 ounces of water for the mixture. After checking the serous hamorrhage, other treatment, well known to the profession, is required to restore tone."

At the farmers' weekly tea, held at the King's Head Inn, Ipswich, on Thursday week, Mr. Pain, of the Duke's Bridge Farm, placed upon the table a substantial loaf from the wheat of the present harvest. It was of good colour and very firm.

A society has been projected at Hull, under the designation of the "Hull Penny Bank," upon a plan recently adopted in Greenock, where there is a population of 40,000; and from 5000 depositors £1106 17. 4d. was collected in 791 days. The object of these institutions is to create and foster habits of regularity and frugal economy—affording an opportunity for the weekly and daily deposit of the smallest sums of money, repayable at the end of every year. At Greenock the "Penny Bank" is open every evening, and the amount received is invested in the Savings-bank.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, August 26.—Twelfth Sunday after Trinity. Prince Albert born, 1819.
MONDAY, 27.—Sun rises 5h. 52m., sets 6h. 57m.
TUESDAY, 28.—St. Augustin.
WEDNESDAY, 29.—St. John the Baptist beheaded.
THURSDAY, 30.—The Slave Trade abolished by Act of Parliament, 1833.
FRIDAY, 31.—John Bunyan, author of "Pilgrim's Progress," died, 1683.
SATURDAY, September 1.—Nicholas Breakspeare (Adrian IV.), the only Englishman that ever obtained the Pontifical chair, died, 1159. Partridge shooting begins.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 1.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
7 15	7 40	8 10	8 50	9 25	10 5	10 45
11 20	11 55	12 30	1 5	1 40	2 10	2 40

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

- "E. F. F." St. Albans.—Declined.
"L. L. D."—We cannot avail ourselves of the sketches. The beheading-block in the Tower of London is of wood.
"M." should take his presumed old picture to a dealer.
"A. Z."—The price of Professor Smyth's "Evidences of Christianity" is 5s.
"Picton."—Apply, respecting the Pedometer, at Payne's, 62, New Bond-street.
"C. G."—It is frequently done.
"R. T." Brighton, shall be attended to.
"A. R. M." must give six months' notice, so as to leave on the same quarter-day he entered.
"P. C. O." Manchester.—Carter, Bowyer, 36, Store-street, Bedford-square.
"Billericay" and "W. C. C."—Your questions are not sufficiently explicit.
"Brighton."—Kyles are a Scotch breed of oxen.
"A Constant Reader."—A ship letter cannot be sent as you wish.
"M."—Apply, respecting the Photographic Apparatus, to Horne and Co., 113, Newgate-street.
"A. C. K." Altherstone.—Declined.
"A Subscriber for Two Years."—Trinity Church, Paddington, is engraved in No. 178 of our Journal.
"Perrinax."—We cannot inform you.
"Jessie."—The poetry of "The Treasures of the Deep" is by Mrs. Hemans, the music by her sister.
"E. J. W."—Lola Montes was the assumed Spanish name under which she appeared on the stage.
"J. R. O'F."—Declined.
"A. M. W."—Apply to the secretary of the college.
"A Subscriber." Sheffield.—The phrenologists state the development of the skull of Rush to have corresponded with his career of evil.
"W. W. P." and "J. O. T. A."—Yours are cases for a solicitor.
"Graf."—Apply to Williams and Norgate, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden.
"A Constant Reader." New-town.—Declined.
"S. G." Basinghall-street.—The books in question are 5s. each, to be had of any bookseller.
"J. S."—We do not know of any work published on the subject.
"A Cork Subscriber."—We do not interfere in disputes at cards.
"W. G." Great Grimsby.—We have not room.
"J. S." Lurgan.—We have not seen the work.
"W. H. V." Truro.—Apply to Mr. Pickering, publisher, Piccadilly.
"J. H." Long Acre.—Declined.
"A. Q." Truro.—We cannot advise you.
"A. B."—The Haymarket Theatre will be reopened next month.
"J. M. M." Whitehaven.—We believe not.
"G. F. B." Aylesham, is thanked; but we have not room for the lines.
"H. B." Knaresbro'—Foster on "Book-Keeping."
"J. O. M." Wexford.—We have not Mr. Ward's work: it may be had at No. 1, Paternoster-row.
"H. W." Isle of Wight.—Thanks. We have not room for the subjects suggested.
"Juliet," Birmingham.—Consult the most eminent actor in your own town.
"W. G." Cirencester.—We cannot give any opinion on the matter.
"Hamlet."—Either of the editions of "Shakespeare," so ably edited by Mr. Charles Knight; and the edition of Miss Edgeworth's works, published by Baldwin.
"Geo. Edmondson." "A Regular Subscriber." Making-place Hall, "E. T. C., Nantwich, and "A Subscriber." Athlone.—The address of Mr. Mansfield, the inventor of the new domestic gas-light apparatus, may be learned of Mr. Hare, 108, Fleet-street.
"Zeta."—To register an invention, apply at the office, 135, Lincoln's-inn-fields.
"A Lover of Fun," Hull.—Give your order to any music-seller.
"Nechouse."—The work may be seen in the British Museum.
"J. S."—Taylor's "Short-hand," improved by Harding.
"Piscator."—The right belongs to the canal proprietors.
"Juta" and "W. A. P."—We cannot spare room to give pronunciations, generally.
"L. E. L." Isle of Wight.—Say £50 per annum.
"Chirurgical." Falmouth.—A small "Companion to the Greenhouse" may be had of Groombridge and Sons, Paternoster-row.
"W. C. O."—The Ordnance Maps may be had of Mr. Wyld, Charing-cross.
"J. B."—We cannot inform you.
"D. S." St. John's, Newfoundland.—We have not room for the illustration.
"Maria."—The impressions sent are from a stipence of Elizabeth and a small copper medal. There is no value attached to either.
"A. H. T."—Apply by letter to either the Secretary of Legation or the Consul of Austria in London. There is a Prussian Consul in Dublin.
"Argent."—The widow of a person entitled to supporters has a right to continue them.
"B."—The supporters are not included.
"An Old Subscriber." gives the following information in answer to the enquiry of a former correspondent:—Sir William Baynes, Bart., and Sir Edward Stuart Baynes, Consul at St. Petersburg, are of different branches of the same family, which diverged from a common ancestor several generations back. Sir W. Baynes bears a vulture ppr. in his arms. The Baynes's of Westmoreland and Shropshire a death's head in addition to the other bearings; but the elder branch, that of Sir E. S. Baynes, of which Edward Dacres Baynes, the present Governor of Montserrat, is the representative, uses neither the death's head nor the vulture.
"Vir."—Apply to a solicitor.
"A Subscriber."—On receiving the appointment of Solicitor-General, a member of Parliament must vacate his seat.
"Simkin." Cephalonia.—Papers more than seven days old cannot be sent postage free to foreign parts.
"R. Z." "E. L. C." Waltham; "Jessie;" "Dramatis;" "J. E. C.," Salop.—Declined.

ERRATA.—The Royal party arrived in Lochlong on Monday, and not on Sunday, as stated in our Journal of last week.—At page 115, col. 3, pars. 10 and 11, for Salisbury read Dorchester.

BOOKS, &c. RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.

James's Guide to Building Societies.—Sinai and Golgotha.—Earp's Handbook to New Zealand.—Hursthouse's Account of New Plymouth.—Before and After (2 vols.).—Man from the Cradle to the Grave.—The Pilot.—Sense and Sensibility.—Tales of the First French Revolution.
Music.—My Childhood's Days.—The Duchess Polka.

THE QUEEN IN IRELAND.—The auspicious event of HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO IRELAND, and the "Excursions to the Lakes of Killarney," is published in a separate Part of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, entitled the "Part for Ireland," in an appropriate wrapper, containing Six Numbers of the Journal, price 3s.

THE DOUBLE NUMBER of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS—containing "The Royal Visit to Ireland"—published August 11, may be had at the original price (1s.) until September 8, after which the charge will be 2s.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 25, 1849.

It was but a few days ago that the Hungarians seemed marching from success to success, and gaining such splendid and repeated victories over the combined forces of Austria and Russia, as to justify the anticipation that they would finally triumph in their arduous struggle. The fortune of war appeared to be on their side, and the very elements to be contending in their favour. Now, however, the case is reversed, and accounts have been received so positive and so circumstantial as to leave no room for doubt that the war is virtually at an end, by the defeat and unconditional surrender to the Russians of General Görgey, and the total rout of General Bem. The details, as far as yet known, will be found in another column. Some of our contemporaries, who saw no merit in the Hungarian cause, except when Fortune smiled upon its arms, and whose policy is to support the winning side, have already begun to qualify the praises which they formerly bestowed upon Kossuth and his able generals. We shall not imitate their example, but reiterate, in the day of their adversity, the opinion we expressed when they held the hordes of Russia in check, that their cause was a good one, and ably conducted, and that it deserved a better fortune than has befallen it. At the same time, while it is evident

that the Austrian Emperor without Russian aid would have been unable to coerce the Magyars into obedience, there is ground to hope that the support of Russian bayonets will not be sought or given in the settlement of the future relationship in which Austria and Hungary must stand towards each other. A still more difficult task than the gaining of battles lies before the Austrian Court. The Hungarians, by a wise concession to reasonable and just demands, and by a prudent oblivion of the past, must be converted into firm friends and faithful subjects, or Russian aid will have been given in vain, and at some future, and not remote period, the struggle now closed will be recommenced with three-fold animosity. It is idle in the face of the Hungarian question to attempt to justify the blunders—not to say the crimes—of Austria, by picking holes in the private or public reputation of the men who have been thrown by circumstances into the foremost rank of the Hungarian leaders. The question must be considered without reference to such matters as these, upon the broad ground of its own merits. Unless the Emperor of Austria and his advisers will look upon it in that light, and endeavour—untrammeled by personal considerations or dislikes, or any questions of vengeance or severity—to convert the Magyars into friends, it is not even the overwhelming masses of troops that the Emperor of Russia may spare for her protection that will save from future destruction the Empire of Austria.

CONSIDERABLE alarm has been felt in Ireland in consequence of reports that the potatoes were again diseased. It appears, however, that these reports have been much exaggerated, and that, although the blight has certainly appeared in many districts, its ravages have not been, and are not likely to be, extensive. A very considerable breadth of land has been planted with potatoes this year. The peasantry, to use the words of Lord Clarendon, "cling with desperate pertinacity" to their favourite food; and not alone the great bulk of the lower classes, but all the rate-payers and landlords of Ireland look to the potato as the only means of enabling the country to pass the next twelvemonth without a renewal of the horrors of the years 1846-47. A failure of the crop would be indeed disastrous, and we rejoice to learn that as yet there is no real reason to anticipate such a calamity. The crop of oats and barley is beyond the average. The green crop—of which Ireland this year has exhibited a far greater breadth than was ever before known—is also abundant, and generally the harvest promises to be favourable. But so much, unfortunately, still depends upon the potato, that any change in the weather is watched with the most painful anxiety. Every gleam of sunshine sends hope into the hearts of millions. So fair was the prospect only a few days ago, that the workhouses even in the distressed districts of Cork and Kerry were rapidly thinning. In the month of July, the persons receiving out-door relief in the Tralee Union amounted to 10,000, and the workhouses were full. At present, the numbers receiving out-door relief are but 4000, and there is room in the in-door lists for 1000 persons. Similar accounts have been received from other districts; but the satisfaction derived from such statements has been checked by the apprehension that the potatoes have already suffered to some extent. There appears, however, to be no real ground for alarm, as the latest accounts represent that a sufficient quantity of the new crop has been already stored, to render anything like a dearth impossible.

THE Overland Mail conveys intelligence from India of a nature calculated to raise a suspicion that the power of the Sikhs has not yet been sufficiently humbled, and that another attempt will be made by their leaders against British supremacy, unless vigorous measures be immediately taken to prove to them the utter hopelessness of further hostility. The rumour, and it is yet but nothing more, alleges that Gholab Singh, our nominal and very cold ally during the late war, has, by some means not very clearly explained, contrived to possess himself of no less than one hundred and fifty pieces of artillery. It further states that he has increased his army beyond all necessity; and that disclosures have been made with reference to the complicity of Gholab in the plans of Shere Singh, which make it expedient for the Governor-General of India to keep a sharp watch upon his movements. It appears to be certain that he has been desired by the British Government to disarm, and that he has replied to the command by stating his own willingness to give up his guns, but the impossibility of his enforcing such a decree upon his unwilling soldiery. If the order have been really given, the British Government has no alternative but to compel obedience; but it seems scarcely credible, with the signal defeat of Shere Singh and the annexation of the Punjab staring him in the face, that Gholab Singh or any other chieftain should run the risk of a second war. Such a game would be too desperate; and Gholab Singh, unless compromised to such an extent as to make desperation his only chance of safety, is too prudent and sagacious a man to play it. The intelligence, though not positive, is well calculated to excite anxiety for the next arrivals.

METROPOLITAN SEWERS COMMISSION.—On Monday morning an extraordinary Court was held at Greek-street, Soho. Sir J. Burgoyne presided. The commissioners from the city of London, and a large body of the metropolitan justices, with a crowd of civil engineers, were present. Fifty-four plans for the effective drainage of the metropolis were presented. Resolutions were passed to extend the time for receiving the plans to the 1st of October.

FELL'S NEW SYSTEM OF RAILWAY PROPULSION.—Some interesting experiments were made on Wednesday at a piece of ground adjoining Frost's rope-walk, Shadwell, with the view of practically illustrating the properties of Mr. Fell's invention. A good-sized model was set at work on a line of rails, and every appliance introduced necessary to the complete elucidation of the principle according to which the motive power is produced and applied. The motive power is that of compressed air; a stationary engine communicates with a cast-iron pipe placed between the rails along the whole length of the line, and by this means air-vessels of requisite size, placed at certain distances along the pipe, are filled with air of the wished-for density. These air-vessels supply the momentum to the engine-truck, a lever-bar attached to the truck opening, as it passes along, a valve or cock, which causes the compressed air to escape into a "chamber" running along the under part of the truck, and thus to become available for propulsion. As the "lever-bar" is under the perfect control of the driver, it is evident that the engine truck itself must be rendered completely manageable, for, if the compressed air confined in the air vessels be not liberated by the "lever-bar," the propelling power is cut off and safety secured. As regards cost, the calculation is that it will be 50 per cent. less than that of steam. It is said that the invention is susceptible of being applied to railways already in operation, that the present locomotives may be made available after a slight alteration, that there will be neither fire, smoke, nor smell, and that the difficulty of steep inclines will be overcome. It is said that considerable advance has been made in the formation of a company, whose preliminary object is to test the principle in the most rigid manner, by laying down a mile on the heaviest incline that exists in England.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE NORTH KENT RAILWAY.—The half-past eight o'clock train from London arrived on Sunday evening safely at Woolwich, the station of which place was much crowded on both sides, owing to the London trains being insufficient to convey the passengers. The entrance to the platform debouches on the down-train; this train had just begun to start for Gravesend when a frightful scream was heard—a woman had fallen from the platform between the carriages. The last two carriages passed over her chest. She was conveyed into the station, but soon died.

THE American idea of fasting appears a little odd to the European mind. A general fast-day, which had been proclaimed by the President of the Republic on account of the cholera, has been solemnly kept through the country, in a novel fashion. The churches were filled, and prayers were devoutly offered up for the cessation of the cholera, but food was not rejected. Of all the religious denominations in the Union, the only dissenters from the observance of the fast were the Mormons, who denounced the measure as an act of hypocrisy, and General Taylor, in advising it, as "a base hypocrite, a bloody robber and murderer, and a usurper of power and authority that did not belong to him."

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT BALMORAL.

Her Majesty and the Prince, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, Princess Alice, and Prince Alfred, and attended by their suite, arrived at Balmoral on Wednesday, the 15th inst.

The Court has since enjoyed uninterrupted retirement. Her Majesty and the Prince take their usual walking exercise. The Queen drives out daily in the Forest, and Prince Albert has already been out deer-stalking more than once. On Sunday, her Majesty and the Prince, with the Royal household, attended divine service in the parish church of Craithie.

Lord John Russell arrived at Balmoral on Wednesday, on a visit to her Majesty. Sir George Grey has left on his return to the south.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge is expected in town next week, from Hanover.

The Duke and Duchess of Bedford have arrived at the Viceregal Lodge, Dublin, on a visit to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland and the Countess of Clarendon.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Worcester have gone to Ireland for the autumn. The noble Marquis's other hounds and stud have just been started for the county Tipperary.

The Earl of Ellesmere, accompanied by his two younger sons, has left town on a continental tour.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR.—The noble and learned Lord, with Lady Cottenham and family, is at present staying at the Ship Hotel, Dover. The Duke of Wellington visited his Lordship a few days since.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

OXFORD.

The late Dr. Dowdeswell, Canon of Christ Church for the long period of forty-one years, has bequeathed the sum of £1000 to be expended in the restoration of the Cathedral, or on some public building belonging to Christ Church.

ST. MARY'S HALL.—George Sidney Read, M.A., of this Hall, has been appointed Professor of Logic and Metaphysics in the new Government College at Cork. Mr. Read was placed in the first class in *literis humanioribus* in Michaelmas Term, 1846.

ORDINATIONS.

The Lord Bishop of Worcester purposes to hold his ordinations in future on the Sunday following the Ember Days of the spring and autumn in each year. The Lord Bishop will hold his next ordination in the Cathedral Church of Worcester on Sunday, the 23d day of September next. Candidates for deacon's orders are desired to make application to the Bishop through his Lordship's examining chaplain, the Rev. H. J. Stevenson, Hallord Vicarage, near Worcester, for permission to offer themselves, stating their age, college, academic degree, and usual place of residence. It is not necessary that the candidate so applying should be provided with a title at the time of his application. All candidates are requested to send their papers to his Lordship's secretary, Charles Evans, Esq., College-yard, Worcester, on or before the 1st day of September next, after which due notice will be given of the time and place of examination.

The Lord Bishop of Lichfield purposes to hold an ordination for the diocese of Lichfield on Sunday, the 23d day of September next. The examination will commence at ten o'clock on Thursday, the 20th of September. Candidates for deacon's orders are requested to notify immediately to the Bishop their intention of offering themselves for ordination; and all candidates are requested to transmit the requisite papers, on or before the 1st of September next, to the Bishop's secretary. Candidates for deacon's orders from the University of Cambridge are required to send, with their other papers, a certificate of having passed the voluntary theological examination in that University. For forms and instructions, apply to the Bishop's secretary, R. W. Hand, Esq., Stafford.

The Lord Bishop of Chester intends to hold his next ordination at Chester, on Sunday, the 23d day of September next. Candidates are required to transmit the necessary papers, on or before the 1st of September, to Charles T. W. Parry, Esq., Chester; or John Burder, Esq., 27, Parliament-street, London, his Lordship's secretaries.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Lord Bishop of Exeter will hold confirmations at the following places and times:—Sowton, on Wednesday, the 10th of September next, at two P.M.; at Broadclist, on Friday, the 21st, at eleven A.M.; at Ide, on Monday, the 24th, at ten A.M.

The Lord Bishop of Rochester purposes to hold confirmations at the following places in the beginning of October. Due notice will be given to the clergy of the days on which the confirmations will be held:—Chipping Barnet, Watford, Rickmansworth, Hemel Hempstead, St. Alban's, Ware, Cheshunt, Epping, Harlow, Fyfield, Much Hadham, Barkway, Saffron Walden, Thaxted, Great Dunmow, Bishop's Stortford.

MANCHESTER CATHEDRAL.—The Lord Bishop of Manchester has been pleased to collate the venerable archdeacon Rushton, and the Rev. F. R. Rines, Rural Dean of Rochdale, to Honorary Canonries in the Cathedral of Manchester.

CRANBORNE.—The neat little church at Alderholt, in the parish of Cranborne, Dorset, built and endowed at the sole expense of the Marquis of Salisbury, was consecrated on the 2nd inst. by the Bishop of Salisbury. The Rev. A. J. Louth has been appointed by the Vicar of Cranborne the first minister of the new church.

PREFERRMENTS.—The Rev. R. S. Barter to the rectory of Grinton, Somerset. The Rev. C. Bridges to the rectory of St. Mary's, Weymouth. The Rev. R. E. Reynolds to the vicarage of Whittlesey, St. Andrew, Cambridgeshire. The Rev. R. Evans to the rectory of Wenloe, Glamorganshire. The Rev. F. H. Sewell to the vicarage of Cockerham, near Lancaster. The Rev. J. Theodosius to the vicarage of Renton, Staffordshire. The Rev. D. F. Jarmin to the incumbency of Bedford Chapel, Plymouth. The Rev. G. Bellamy to be chaplain to the new Borough Prison, Plymouth. The Rev. T. Bacon to be chaplain to the Royal Victoria Yacht Club, Ryde.

OUTRAGE ON THE BRITISH FLAG, AND REPARATION BY THE AUSTRIANS.—On Thursday the 16th instant the following event took place at Leghorn, and was likely to become a source of serious misunderstanding between the chief of the British squadron there and the Austrians. The boats of her Majesty's ship *Bellerophon*, 78 guns, commanded by Captain Baynes, C.B., were exercising when the launch and pinnace were dispatched for a supply of water. They had just got inside the Mole, when it was perceived by the officer on guard that they had their guns mounted, whereupon they were immediately surrounded and seized, and the officers and crew were kept prisoners for upwards of two hours. The officer in command, after some difficulty, succeeded in making the commandant acquainted with the facts of the case, when they were released, but in a very ungracious manner. It was not likely, however, that this outrage was to remain unnoted, for Captain Baynes, with his characteristic determination and devotion to the honour of the British flag, dispatched an officer to Baron Wimpfen, the Commander-in-Chief of the Austrian army at present stationed at Florence, demanding instant and full reparation and apology, and in the meantime made every preparation to enforce his demands. The result, however, of Captain Baynes's able, prompt, and energetic behaviour was, that the gallant Austrian commander at once saw the impropriety of his subordinate's conduct, and an officer was despatched on the 17th from Florence to the *Bellerophon*, conceding everything that Captain Baynes had desired, and with an order for the boats of the *Bellerophon* to come into the Mole, manned and armed, and there to be received by the guard with arms presented, and band playing "God save the Queen," a salute being fired at the same time of 21 guns, in honour of the British flag.

PASSENGER TRAFFIC WITH IRELAND.—A document has been issued by the Lords of the Privy Council enforcing a new code of regulations in relation to the carriage of passengers between Ireland and the British shores. The communication is dated from the Council Chamber, Whitehall, August 7, and contains the following clauses:—"1. The number of deck passengers to be carried by a paddle steamer, having no cargo on deck, shall be one passenger to every ton of the builder's tonnage. 2. The number to be carried by a paddle steamer, having cargo on deck, but none of it stowed about the paddle-shaft, shall be one passenger to every registered ton. 3. The number to be carried when cargo (not live animals or poultry) is stowed about the paddle-shaft, shall be three passengers to every two square yards of clear space about the paddle-shaft. 4. The number to be carried, when live animals or poultry are stowed about the paddle-shaft, shall be fixed with reference to the arrangement of the vessel and cargo, so as to provide, as nearly as possible, two square yards for every three passengers, in a part of the vessel separate from the cattle and live stock. 5. Screw steamers, in which the deck passengers are allowed to go below, and are accommodated with space on the lower deck for one-half their numbers, or on that on which the bulwarks are raised, and a spar-deck constructed so as to afford protection to the passengers on deck, shall be licensed to carry the same number of passengers in each case as paddle steamers. 6. Screw steamers on which these provisions are not made shall be licensed to carry only one passenger to every four tons of the registered tonnage. 7. The proportion of passengers to be carried in the months of November, December, January, February, and March shall be two-thirds the number allowed in the other months."—Captain Denham has also addressed a memorandum to the owners of steamers employed in the conveyance of passengers, recommending additional regulations, as follows:—"Custom-house, Liverpool, August 10.—I am commanded by the Lords of the Council of Privy Council for Trade to strongly impress upon the owners of steam-vessels employed in the conveyance of passengers the propriety of making some provision for the health and cleanliness of those on board, by furnishing them with a sufficient supply of tarpaulin to protect them from the weather and from the washing of the sea, and also by providing water-closets for their use. Although my Lords have not thought it necessary to make these provisions compulsory, as they might do, by refusing certificates till they should be complied with, they nevertheless attach great importance to them, and will bear the subject in mind with a view to future legislation, should they find, by experience, that a necessity exists for more stringent provisions to compel the adoption of these reasonable measures.—H. M. DENHAM, Captain, R.N., Steam Navigation Inspector."

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

EXTRAORDINARY MURDER.

On Friday week a discovery was made of the mutilated remains of a man in one of the houses in Minerva-place, near the New Leather-market, New Weston-street, Bermondsey. The house in question is at present unoccupied, but belongs to Mr. Coleman, a builder, residing at No. 1. About six months ago he let it to a man named Manning, a discharged railway servant, who was dismissed by the directors of the Great Western Railway Company some time ago, for being concerned with Nightingale and others in committing a series of robberies on that line. He resided with his wife in Minerva-place, and the murdered man was frequently seen at their house, and especially in the company of Mrs. Manning. The name of the deceased was Patrick O'Connor: he was a ganger in the Customs at the London Docks, where he had for some time received a salary of £300 a year. He was in possession of nearly £4000 in foreign railway bonds and securities, which was well known to Manning and his wife, who were frequently in the habit of visiting him at his lodgings, 21, Greenwood-street, Mile-end-road.

On Thursday morning, the 9th inst., he left the latter place about half-past seven o'clock, and at five the same afternoon he was met by a friend near Manning's house, where he said he was going. He was not afterwards seen by any of his friends; but, being in the habit of leaving home for some hours, no notice was taken of it at the time; however, not returning on Saturday, handbills were circulated, offering a reward of £10 for his discovery.

Nothing having been heard of O'Connor for some days, Barnes, an officer of the K division, was employed to look after him; and on that officer going to the deceased's lodgings, he found that his boxes had been opened, and emptied of all their valuable contents. He then ascertained that Mrs. Manning had been there alone on Thursday evening, the 9th inst., which excited his suspicion.

On Saturday last Barnes and Burton, of the M division, proceeded to No. 3, Minerva-place, which had been lately occupied by Manning, when Mr. Coleman, the landlord, afforded them easy access. Barnes had heard that Manning had used threats towards O'Connor, which led him to suspect that some unfair means had been used against him; he accordingly suggested to Burton the necessity of digging up the garden. They did so, but found nothing to excite their suspicions. Barnes then looked over the lower part of the house, and on searching the back-kitchen, he removed one of the flags, and buried deep in the ground beneath it, he discovered the body of the murdered man. He was lying on his face, with his legs doubled up, and tied with a rope to the hunches.

Mr. Lockwood, a medical gentleman who was called in, examined the body, and found that the deceased had been murdered—that he had been shot, as two slugs were discovered near the temple or frontal bone. The back of his head was also completely smashed with a hammer.

Manning and his wife sold all their goods to a broker in Bermondsey-street, on Tuesday, the 14th inst., and immediately absconded. Mrs. Manning, when at the murdered man's lodgings on the day he left and the day after, unlocked his drawers; but no suspicion was attached to her, as she was in the habit of doing so in his absence. £4000, chiefly consisting of foreign railway bonds and shares, and about £300 in cash, were taken away by her on the occasion.

The police have been ever since on the alert, and on Tuesday last Mrs. Manning was apprehended in Edinburgh. She is a very fine-looking woman, a native of Lansanne, in Switzerland; her maiden name was Marie de Roux, and she had been formerly a lady's maid in the service of the Duchess of Sutherland. At the time of her arrest there were found in her possession letters addressed by the deceased to herself; also the following property:—Seventy-three sovereigns in gold, one £50 note, and six £10 notes—five of these latter bearing the numbers advertised as having been paid to Manning on Saturday, the 11th instant, on the presentation of one of deceased's cheques at the Bank. In addition to this money, there was also found on her all the missing scrip of the Sambre and Meuse and Boulogne and Amiens Railways, known to have been in the possession of the deceased man, and some articles of wearing-apparel belonging to him.

The circumstances connected with the arrest are curious. The cabman who conveyed her from her house on Monday afternoon, the 13th inst., having been found after much difficulty, on last Monday, by Shaw, a detective officer, he furnished the following intelligence. He said that when she left Minerva-place she had with her three large boxes and a carpet bag. She directed him to drive to the London Bridge Station of the South-Eastern Railway, stopping, however, at the door of Mr. Ash, stationer and printer, of No. 5, Wellington-street, Borough, where she purchased half a dozen plain white cards, on four of which she wrote directions respectively as follows:—"Mrs. Smith, passenger to Paris, to be left till called for;" "Mrs. Smith, passenger, to be left till called for;" "Mrs. Smith, passenger." At the South-Eastern station she caused to be affixed to the two largest boxes the two directions first quoted, viz. "Mrs. Smith, passenger to Paris, to be left till called for;" and "Mrs. Smith, passenger, to be left till called for." The two boxes were then, by the woman's desire, conveyed into the luggage office, with directions that they were to be taken care of until called for. She then re-entered the cab, and was driven to the London and North-Western Railway station, where she alighted about a quarter to six o'clock. Kirk, the cabman, saw her luggage, consisting of one box and a carpet-bag, taken into the station; and, having been paid the amount of his fare, drove away and saw no more of the woman. Acting upon this information, the police found it to be perfectly correct, and that a female passenger, whose luggage was marked with the name of Smith, had left the Euston station on the morning of Tuesday, the 14th instant, by the 6-15 A.M. train, having booked her place through to Edinburgh.

This intelligence was telegraphed to the police of the latter place, who in the course of the day succeeded in arresting her as above stated, in a house where she had taken an apartment. On Wednesday morning, at ten o'clock, the wretched woman was brought up from the Calton-hill gaol, for examination before Mr. Sheriff Arkley, Edinburgh, charged with the murder, or participating in the murder, of Patrick O'Connor. After being duly cautioned, the prisoner was asked what she had to say to the charge. She replied that she had nothing to say; whereupon she was remanded back to prison to await the arrival of officers to convey her to London.

Manning has not yet been arrested. He is supposed to be somewhere in the west of England.

DEATH OF A BURGLAR.—On Monday an inquest was held, before Mr. Bedford, at the St. James's workhouse, Poland-street, on the body of Henry Edgar Blackwell, aged nineteen. Mr. John Rabies, furrier to her Majesty, residing at 332, Oxford-street, deposed that on Sunday morning last, between one and two o'clock, his servant disturbed him, and told him that two men were endeavouring to break into the first-floor back window of the house. Witness immediately proceeded down-stairs. The sight of him appeared to frighten the men. He heard a groan, and, on further investigation, discovered the deceased lying in the yard quite dead, his skull fractured, and the head surrounded by a pool of blood. After some further evidence of a general character, Mr. Thomas Wilkinson, a medical gentleman, of No. 270, Regent-street, was called. He briefly described the injuries which deceased had suffered, and gave it as his opinion that deceased must have fallen almost perpendicularly upon his head. Dennis Sullivan, who characterised himself as a "bad character," spoke to the generally depraved character of the deceased. Verdict, "Death from fractured skull when attempting to commit a burglary."

DARING BURGLARY.—About nine o'clock on Saturday evening last, the premises of Mr. George Simmons, cut-glass, chandelier, and lustre manufacturer, 531, New Oxford-street, were broken open and robbed of a large amount of richly-cut glass, consisting of decanters, lustres, salt-cellars, and smelling-bottles with silver tops, amounting in value to from £40 to £50. The outer-door in Oxford-street was supposed to have been entered by false keys, but the inner door by a crow-bar, which the thieves left behind. A man about five feet four inches in height, of a sallow complexion, and shabbily dressed, was seen with a basket load of glass, about a dozen doors from the scene of the burglary, by a policeman in the E division, and some of the articles falling out of the basket, were broken, several pieces of which were picked up, and have been since identified.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, AUG. 18, 1849.—Births registered in the week:—Males, 676; females, 658; total, 1334. Deaths:—Males, 1116; females, 1114; total, 2230—of which 1230 were by cholera, 188 by diarrhoea. The deaths from all causes in the last seven weeks were 1070, 1369, 1741, 1931, 1967, 1909, and 2230; the deaths from cholera, 152, 339, 678, 783, 926, 823, and 1230. The deaths from cholera exceed those in the previous week by 407; but in that week the mortality declined. The population is about 2,206,000, so that nearly 1 in 1000 of the inhabitants now die weekly. The deaths from all diseases, except cholera, are 1000, which is the average number of the season; and 530 were at ages under 15, 256 at the ages 15-60, 205 at the age of 60 and upwards. Of the 1230 persons who died from cholera, 318 were under the age of 15; 721 were 15-60, and 191 were 60 and upwards; it carries off an excessive proportion of people in the prime of life. 597 males and 633 females died of the disease last week; at an earlier period of the epidemic, the deaths of males exceeded those of females. Of 6194 persons who have died of cholera in London since September, 1848, 3524 died on the south side of the Thames. It has now crossed the river. The mortality last week increased in the districts of St. George, Southwark, Newington, and Lambeth; it broke out with extraordinary violence at Greenwich; and on the north side of the Thames, in Stepney, Shoreditch, and Bethnal-green, 55, 98, and 125 deaths were registered. The deaths from cholera in the last two weeks were 35 and 125 in Bethnal-green, 21 and 98 in Shoreditch, 24 and 55 in Stepney, 42 and 76 in the districts of the east, west, and city of London, comprehending the jurisdiction of the city, properly so called, 7 and 24 in Marylebone, 17 and 34 in Westminster district, 5 and 20 in Chelsea. The excessive mortality must be viewed with great regret. Looking to the authentic reports of the effects of general sanitary measures, and of efficient medical relief placed within the reach, or carried to the homes of the people, it is quite evident that the measures now in operation are unequal to the emergency. The classes which have the greatest claim for public succour are not idle, habitual paupers, but the hard-working artisan; yet it is stated that in some parishes the arrangements are such that medical relief is not procurable directly from the district medical officers, who are, to the utmost extent of their powers, discharging their painful duties with praiseworthy diligence and humanity. In a disease which so often attacks in the night, and is fatal in twenty-four hours, the poor have to procure orders before they can be treated. Unless some change be made in these simple administrative arrangements, the mortality from cholera may be higher than it has yet been in London. It is one of the characters of epidemic diseases, that in some years their fatality is inconceivable, in other years excessive. Since 1832 and 1833, cases of cholera have appeared in the tables, but the deaths in the second week of August during the past five years have fluctuated from one to twenty-three.

THE POOR AND THE CHOLERA.—On Tuesday, at a meeting of directors of the poor of the parish of St. Pancras, held at the new vestry-rooms, King's-road, Camden-town, Mr. Churchwarden Healey in the chair, Mr. McGahey, the clerk to the board, read the fifth notification from the General Board of Health, dated on the 17th instant, with respect to the measures to be taken with a view to the prevention of the spread of cholera. After some discussion, the board of directors resolved to carry out that portion of the recommendation which renders the production of an order from the relieving officer unnecessary for a medical man to visit a patient; and it was ordered that all the medical officers of St. Pancras be requested to attend every case immediately on application, without an order from the relieving officer.

PARLIAMENTARY AND FINANCIAL REFORM.—On Monday evening, a preliminary meeting, for the purpose of forming a branch society of the National Association in the parish of Lewisham, was held at the Beehive Tavern, Sydenham. The Rev. Wm. Linwood in the chair. The following resolution was agreed to:—"That it is desirable that the members of the National Reform Association resident in Sydenham form themselves into a local association for the purpose of extending the influence and promoting the objects of the council; that the association meet weekly, viz. every Monday evening at the Beehive Tavern, Sydenham, to enrol members, hear lectures, and generally advance the cause of parliamentary and financial reform."

NEGLECT OF MEDICAL OFFICERS.—On Tuesday, Mr. Payne, jun., held an inquest at the Three Tuns, High-street, Southwark, on the body of Thomas Lee Payne, who died of cholera, at the Talbot Inn, within a few doors of the place where the inquest was held. Deceased, it appeared, had twice sent for medical aid, and had since applied for admission to the workhouse, but no attention was paid to him. Mr. Foljame, the landlord of the Talbot, stated that deceased resided at his house, where he was night porter. On Sunday night he came from his bed-room, and complained of being ill of cholera. He was recommended to go to Mr. Woolridge, the parish surgeon of St. Saviour's. The medical gentleman gave him a pill, but refused him a draught, as he had no bottle with him. Deceased at the time vomited and purged violently. Deceased then went to the parish workhouse, where he was refused admission. He was then taken back to the surgery of Mr. Woolridge, who said the case was out of his district, and could not be assisted by him. Mr. Candell, another of the parish medical officers, was then applied to, but unsuccessfully. After hearing the evidence, which incriminated the parochial medical officers, the jury returned as their verdict, "That we are unanimously agreed that the deceased died of cholera; and we also beg to express our deep regret that the deceased had not proper medical aid, and that he was not visited either by Mr. Woolridge or Mr. Candell, the medical officers appointed to the parish of St. Saviour's."

EMBEZZLEMENT BY POOR-RATE COLLECTORS.—In the act passed in the late session for the relief of the poor there is a provision with respect to collectors of poor-rates which will obviate the difficulties that have occurred in indictments against such persons for embezzlement. It is now provided by the 15th section of the 12th and 13th Vic. cap. 103, as follows:—"And whereas the guardians of certain unions and parishes under the authority of the orders of the Poor-Law Commissioners, and of the Poor-Law Board, are empowered to appoint collectors of poor-rates and assistant overseers, for some one or more of the parishes comprised within their union, or for their parish, as the case may be, who collect and receive the money and other property of the parish or parishes for which they are appointed; and in cases of embezzlement or larceny of such money or property by such collector or assistant overseer, difficulty has arisen as to the proper description of his office in the indictment or other proceeding: Be it therefore enacted, that, in respect of such indictment or other criminal proceeding, every collector or assistant overseer appointed under the authority of any order of the Poor-Law Commissioners, or the Poor-Law Board, shall be deemed and taken to be the servant of the inhabitants of the parish whose money or other property he shall be charged to have embezzled or stolen, and shall be so described; and it shall be sufficient to state any such money or property to belong to the inhabitants of such parish, without the names of such inhabitants being specified."

VENICE.

VENICE, the "glorious city in the sea," which poets have for ages enshrined in their verse, and with which painters have ennobled their art, has for some time been beleaguered by the demon of war, and been threatened with entire destruction. A strong appeal to the sympathies of the besieging power, Austria, in behalf of the doomed city, has appeared since our last publication, in a long letter addressed by the Archbishop of Paris to the Minister of Foreign Affairs; the rev. prelate considering the case of Venice as a question of justice, of humanity, and of civilization, and proceeding as follows:—

Austria refuses all concession and all promise of a constitution; she no longer listens to the kind representations of the Powers; she refuses to negotiate. She will only dictate to the rebel city the conditions of its present and future existence. And what are those conditions? Are they admissible—are they tolerable? Is there anything in her conduct towards Venice in which the slightest generosity is to be seen? Does she not impose on that unfortunate city the necessity of choosing between dishonour and despair? To surrender at discretion and unconditionally—to burden the people with an enormous load of debt, under which they cannot fail to fall; to deprive from the city 500 officers of the marine, and their families, and to send them without resources into exile; to arrest amongst the first citizens 40 victims to whom the pardon of the amnesty shall not be applied; to establish an unbridled and unlimited military despotism, with an indefinite state of siege, accompanied by duty executions and arbitrary taxes. Such, it is said, are the conditions of Austria: this is the manner in which the punisher crime in a people who dared at a particular moment to take advantage of the state of Italy and of some favourable circumstances to remember their former exiles, and to wish to be themselves again. Venice cannot accept such conditions, and she is resolved to bury herself beneath her ruins rather than subscribe to them.

The rev. prelate then asks whether France or civilised Europe can permit these conditions to be imposed; and next urges the peaceful interference of France, and England also, by way of remonstrance with Austria, who, it is thought, would not long resist, notwithstanding her known obstinacy. "That she should push things to the last extremity," says the Archbishop, "if required to do anything dishonourable to the last extremity, but when she is only asked not to be too cruel and too inexorable towards an unfortunate people, become by the force of arms, and the play of revolutions, an integral part of her empire, who can credit that she will obstinately refuse it?" This enlightened effort to save the illustrious city, with her priceless treasures of art, and her countless celebrities of association with the great and glorious of past ages, has awakened new interest in her behalf, and invested her long-famed localities with novel attraction.

The accompanying pair of pictures, engraved from Drawings by Viscount Maidstone, present two of these scenes—one characteristic of the external peculiarities of the city, and the companion illustrative of its internal curiosities, which have excited the admiration of ages, but which the mysteries of modern warfare would soon reduce to a heap of ruins.

We shall not describe the construction of the city upon 72 islands, with pile and stone foundations for the buildings; or its division by the grand canal, and subdivision by 145 smaller canals, crossed by 306 public bridges. It is approached from Vicoenza by 4½ miles of railway, and from Padua by 2½ miles; a stupendous bridge carrying the line over the Lagoon of St. Giuliano, and entering Venice on the island of St. Lucia.

Rogers gives a general description of Venice, which is pleasing, and was correct when written; but the railroad has superseded the passage from the mainland in a gondola, and in more senses than one interfered with the poetry of the scene:—

There is a glorious city in the sea.
The sea is in the broad and narrow streets,
Ebbing and flowing; and the salt sea-weed
Clings to the marble of her palaces.
No track of men, no footsteps to and fro,
Lead to her gates. The path lies o'er the sea,
Invisible; and from the land we went,
As to a floating city, steering in,
And gliding up her streets, as in a dream,
So smoothly, silently—by many a dome,
Mosque-like, and many a stately portico,
The statues ranged along an azure sky;
By many a pile, in more than Eastern pride,
Of old the residence of merchant kings;
The roofs of some, though Time had shattered them,
Still glowing with the richest hues of art,
As though the wealth within them had run o'er.

One of the peculiarities of Venice is that her finest buildings can only be seen from the water, out of which they seem to rise. The first of the accompanying views—*The Dogana, with the fine church of Sta. Maria della Salute*—is an illustration. This cluster of buildings is situated at the mouth of the Grand Canal. The Dogana del Mare, or Custom House, is a noble edifice, with a magnificent marble colonnade, and a beautiful tower, crowned with a statue bearing a golden globe, to represent the world, emblematic of the 120 ancient glory of the city. Santa Maria della Salute is one of the 120 churches of Venice, and was erected in 1632, as a monument of thanksgiving after the cessation of the great pestilence, of which 60,000 of the inhabitants are said to have died. It is a large octagonal edifice, crowned with a large dome and two smaller ones, and most sumptuously ornamented externally. Internally, the dome is supported on eight pillars, the aisle continuing all round it; and there are eight recesses, seven of which are chapels, and the eighth forms the entrance. The effect is beautiful and picturesque. The interior is splendidly decorated by Titian, in his first manner; by Tintoretto, Salvati, &c. The right foreground of the illustration shows a portion of the Mole, near the southern end of the Paretta, showing one of the two famous granite columns, surmounted by the celebrated bronze "winged lion of St. Mark," and the symbol of the far-extended power of the Venetians. This point is considered as "the state entrance" to Venice from the sea.

In the companion Engraving we have the *Orologio*, or clock-tower, on the northern side of the great square, and in a portion corresponding with that of the Campanile; both these structures being almost regarded as appendages to the Cathedral of St. Mark, in front of which they stand. The *Orologio* is named from the dial which shines in the centre, resplendent with gold and azure, the sun travelling round the zodiacal signs which decorate it, and marking the time of twice twelve hours. Above are two figures of bronze, which strike the said hours upon a bell.

John Evelyn relates in his "Diary," that towards the middle of the seventeenth century, a man is stated to have been killed by the famous clock in the square of St. Mark: while repairing the works, he stooped his head in such a position, and in such a nick of time, that the quarter-boy struck it with his hammer, and knocked him over the battlements.

The Virgin, of gilt bronze, and, above, a gigantic lion of St. Mark, upon an azure and studded ground, decorate the two upper stories. The tower was designed by Pietro Lombardo, 1494. The wings were added in the sixteenth cen-

VENICE.
FROM DRAWINGS BY VISCOUNT MAIDSTONE.



THE GRAND CANAL.—THE DOGANA AND THE CHURCH OF STA. MARIA DELLA SALUTE.

ture. Beneath the tower is the entrance to the *Merceria*, where nearly all the principal shops are concentrated.

This view is taken from the roof of the western porch of the Cathedral of St. Mark, in the centre of which stand the celebrated bronze horses. They were brought from the Hippodrome, at Constantinople, being part of the share of the Venetians in the plunder when that city was taken by the Crusaders. Antiquaries hesitate concerning the date and even the country of these horses. Their most generally received history is that Augustus brought them from Alexandria, after his conquest of Antony, and erected them on a triumphal arch at Rome; hence they were successively removed by Nero, Domitian, Trajan, and Constantine to arches of their own; and in each of these positions it is believed they were attached to a chariot. Constantine in the end transferred them to his new capital, since their removal from whence they have occupied their present position at Venice, except during their short visit to Paris, whither they were re-conveyed in 1815—the captain of the vessel selected for this service claiming descent from the great Dandolo. The horses are of gilt bronze, and not in highest style of art. Poets have mostly been accustomed to regard Venice as

—the pleasant place of all festivity,
The revel of the earth, the masque of Italy.

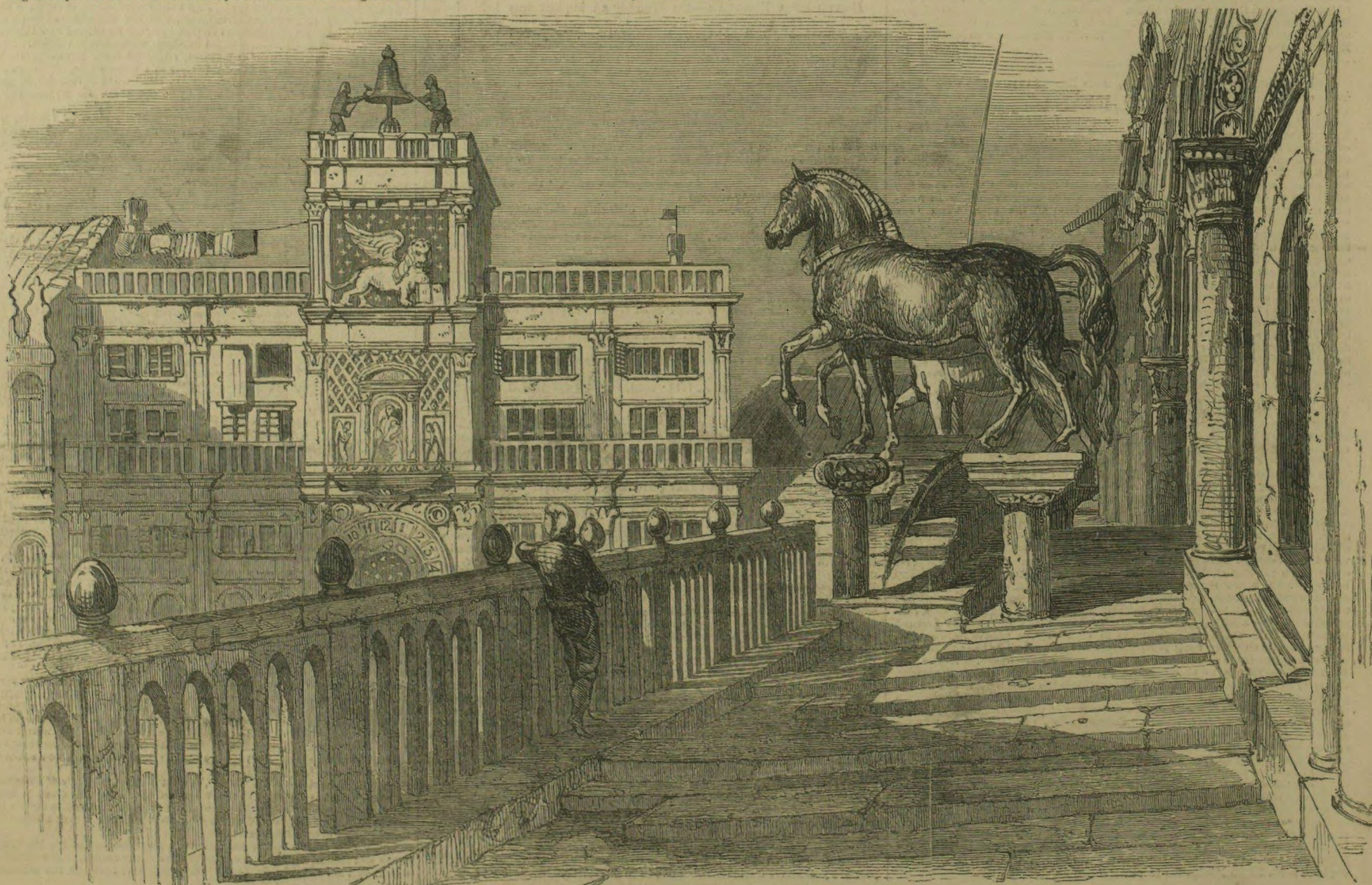
This sunny picture has, however, its reverse; for, curiously enough, we find a great living poet (Moore) thus premonitorily picturing the realities of the scene:—

If you would save some dreams of youth
From the torpedo touch of Truth,
Go not to Venice, do not blight
Your early fancies with the sight
Of her true, real, dismal state—
Her mansions, foul and desolate;
Her close canals exhaling wide
Such fetid airs as with those domes
Of silent grandeur, by their side,
Where step of life no'er goes or comes;
And those black barges plying round,
With melancholy, plashing sound,
Seem like a city where the pest
Is holding her last visitation;

And all, ere long, will be at rest—
The dead, sure rest of desolation.
So look'd at nightfall oft to me
That ruin'd City of the Sea.—*Metropolitan Magazine*, 1832.

Who does not remember how exquisitely Lord Byron has sung the olden glories of Venice? The following stanza has, however, a peculiar interest at this moment, especially in association with the appeal of the Archbishop of Paris to the honour of England as well as France:—

Thus Venice, if no stronger claim were thine,
Were all thy proud historic deeds forgot,
Thy choral memory of the bard divine,
Thy love of Tasso should have cut the knot
Which ties thee to thy tyrants; and thy lot
Is shameful to the nations,—most of all,
Albion! to thee; the Ocean-queen should not
Abandon Ocean's children; in the fall
Of Venice, think of thine, despite thy watery wall.



TOWER OF THE OROLOGIO THE HORSES OF ST. MARK, &c.

WATERING-PLACES OF ENGLAND.



WORTHING, FROM THE BEACH.

"It is an ill wind that blows nobody good;" and the Revolutions of the Continent—the wars and the rumours of wars—the marchings and the counter-marchings of civil and uncivil battalions—the roar of artillery—the elevation of demagogues and the humiliation of Kings—and all the confusion worse confounded that reigns in central Europe, have made the hearts of one class of Englishmen and Englishwomen—the lodging-house keepers—rejoice. They have kept English travellers in England, and diverted from the long-used foreign channel into the home canal the fructifying gold of the tourist. People who, in ordinary seasons, ere Louis Philippe and M. de Lamartine threw politics off the rail, thought of the Long Vacation but as a time for visiting Italy, Switzerland, and Germany, have this year condescended to remember that there are numerous spots on the sea-coast and in the interior of England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland, deserving of all admiration from men of leisure and refinement; that their own country, in fact, is rich

in the loveliness of scenery, and offers attractions to all the lovers of the grand, the wild, the secluded the peaceful, and the beautiful. There can be no doubt that, in one of the great charms of foreign travel, our home scenery is in some degree deficient. It is not entirely the change of air and of locality that is refreshing to the jaded mind and weary brain of the overwrought man of business; it is the change of manners, customs, language, and character, that offers most novelty, and therefore most delight, to him who seeks relaxation. For this reason, foreign travel will always have its votaries, whenever the luxury is obtainable without such risks to comfort, or even to life and limb, as now attend it in many of the once favourite haunts of English idlers on the Continent. This class of tourists may even yet indulge themselves in the manner they prefer. Egypt is not shut up. Asia Minor is accessible, and as safe as ever it was; though that is not saying much for it. Norway, with its magnificent mountains and fiords, offers hospitable

welcome to all who come with money in their pockets. Brother Jonathan loves all tourists who do not come to perpetrate a book of travels; and the hardy adventurer may try his fortunes in Mexico or Brazil, and give us, with advantage to the world, a book when he returns. But such wanderers are few; and the watering-places of England will, for a time at least, command the patronage of the vast majority of people, who delight at this season to throw off care and indulge in draughts of a pure atmosphere, after long residence in this smoke and filth-producing, but, alas! not smoke and filth-consuming metropolis.

Some of these places, both inland and on the coast, have long suffered from comparative neglect, and have been shorn of their ancient glories. The present convulsions of European politics will have the effect of making them better known; and, with the view of doing our part in guiding the wandering steps of those who pursue health, pleasure, and recreation, we have commenced the present series of illustrations of the



TUNBRIDGE WELLS, FROM THE RACE-COURSE.

"WATERING-PLACES OF ENGLAND." We commence our series with Worthing and Tunbridge Wells.

WORTHING, SUSSEX.

WORTHING lies 56 miles from the metropolis, and 10 miles west of Brighton, by the road over the suspension-bridge, across the Adur, at Shoreham. The air is remarkably mild; the sands extend for a considerable distance, and the bathing is excellent. Not many years ago, it was an obscure fishing station; but at the close of the last century, when fashion caused the best points of the southern coast to be resorted to for health and pleasure, this town sprang up, and in consequence of its proximity to the Downs, and the richness of the surrounding country, it has continued to increase. The streets, squares, &c. are well built. Like Brighton, the town follows the line of the sea, the Esplanade extending for three-quarters of a mile along the shore.

Among the earliest patrons of Worthing was the Princess Amelia, who visited the place so early as 1798. In 1805 it had much increased in the number of elegant and first-rate houses, "particularly since the Princess Amelia bathed here." In 1807 the Princess Charlotte of Wales visited Worthing; it was, also, a favourite residence of her daughter, the Princess Charlotte.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS, KENT.

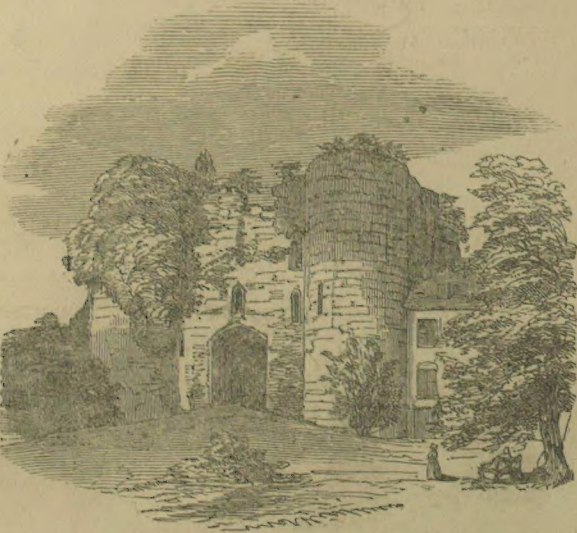
It is like going back a century and a half to walk under the old trees of the Parade at Tunbridge Wells. The trees, the houses, and the walk are alike antique and quaint. The walk appears to have undergone but little external change since the days when gentlemen wore bag-wigs and swords, and strutted in all the majesty of court suits through public thoroughfares; and when ladies wore rouge and patches, high-heeled shoes and hoops—indulged in the luxury of monkeys instead of lap-dogs, and talked scandal about the beaux and belles of the court of Queen Anne. As it is represented in the old drawing of Loggan, in the year 1748, it exists now, with a few changes, it is true, but with none of sufficient magnitude or importance to make it look very much less juvenile than it did then.

The town is situated in a beautiful country near the boundary-line between the counties of Kent and Sussex. When the famous Dudley North, to whom it owes its origin and prosperity, first tasted the waters of the spring, this part of Kent was considered very wild and rude; but now, with the sole exception of the fine common, at the foot of which the town is built, the landscape is rich and varied, and presents at every point some striking and beautiful view of waving woods and swelling hills. The Parade, however, turns its back upon the landscape, and all its splendid panoramas. The invalid, for whose benefit it was originally constructed, desires shelter from, rather than exposure to, the free airs of the common, when indulging in a walk and a gossip, after the morning's draught of the chalybeate; and those who love scenery must leave the fountain and its attendant nymphs, and seek it upon the higher grounds of the common and the immediate vicinity.

Dudley North had seriously damaged his constitution by early excesses of various kinds, and had retired for awhile from the dissipations of the capital to recruit his health in retirement at Erdridge House, not far from Tunbridge. He accidentally discovered a spring of water upon this common, the scummy and red appearance of which excited his curiosity. He took some of the water away in a bottle—submitted it to the inspection of a fashionable physician of that day, who pronounced it to be strongly impregnated with iron, highly valuable, and exactly suited to restore to their pristine vigour such constitutions as suffered from the effects of excess, or to impart vigour to constitutions that had never been strong. He highly recommended its use to Dudley North, who took the physician's advice, drank the water himself, recommended it to his friends, made the place fashionable, and laid the foundation of a prosperity which has never since departed from it. The *roué* lived to the age of eighty—but whether from the effects of the Tunbridge Wells water we need not affirm, although, no doubt, the people of Tunbridge Wells were, and are, well contented that the fact should be so stated.

A new impetus to the fame of the Tunbridge water was given in 1630, by the arrival of Queen Henrietta Maria, wife of Charles I., who was sent to the Wells by her physicians, for the re-establishment of her health, after the birth of her son, Prince Charles. In 1670, Dr. Rowzee published a treatise on the waters, and named them "The Queen's Welles." The place participated largely in the gaieties of the Restoration; Charles and his Queen, Katherine, sojourning here for two months, as pleasantly chronicled in Grammont's "Memoirs." In 1652, we find John Evelyn and his wife, and Lady Browne, "in their little cottage by the Wells." In 1670, the Duke and Duchess of York, and their two daughters, the Princesses Mary and Anne, were at the Wells; in 1688, the Princess Anne of Denmark was some time here. Richardson, the novelist, has left us agreeable gossip of the manners of the place in 1748, and a drawing of the Upper-walk, with the names in his hand-writing of the visitors then at the Wells; among whom are Dr. Johnson, Gilbert (Bishop of Salisbury), Lord Harcourt, Colley Cibber, Garrick, Beau Nash, Miss Chudleigh (afterwards Duchess of Kingston), the Earl of Chatham, the Speaker Onslow, Lord Powis, Lady Lincoln, Mr. Whiston, Mrs. Johnson, &c. Cumberland, the dramatist, wrote several of his plays here. Among the Royal visitors are the late Duchess of York, the Princess Sophia, and the Duke of Sussex. Her Majesty Queen Adelaide, the Duchess of Kent, and Queen Victoria (when Princess) have also honoured the Wells with their visits. Queen Adelaide was sojourning here a short time since; and the Duchess of Kent is at this moment staying here. On Friday last, the 17th, the anniversary of her Royal Highness's birthday was celebrated by public dinners, fireworks, and other rejoicings.

Tunbridge Wells may now be reached by railway, by a branch from the town of Tunbridge, on the South-Eastern line.



TUNBRIDGE CASTLE.

This once important fortress was held by Richard de Tonbridge at the Domesday Survey, and the town most likely grew around it, and was subordinate to it. Richard was a Norman, a kinsman of the Conqueror, and here, it is said, he built the castle, and congregated his retainers and vassals. After the death of William I., Richard espoused the cause of Robert Curthose, in opposition to William Rufus, who had seized the Crown; when the latter marched an army to Tunbridge, and compelled Richard to submit. In the civil troubles of the reign of Henry III., the Castle was besieged and taken from its owner, Gilbert Rufus, Earl of Clare, Gloucester, and Hereford, by Prince Edward; and during the siege the garrison burnt the town. The history of the Castle is a long list of sieges, burnings, sappings, and slaughter.

Of the fortress, some fragments remain, seated on the northern bank of the river, which formerly flowed not only round the whole in a broad moat, but also around the base of the keep-tower. The exterior walls enclosed an area of about six acres. Part of the outer walls remain;

also the lower portion of the water-tower, the mound of the keep, and the entrance gateway, flanked with round towers, and tolerably perfect, presenting a fine specimen of the baronial castle. The towers are very massive, and the only external apertures are the *oiletts*, through which the archers discharged their arrows. In front of this entrance was a drawbridge across the moat, the archway and the interior doorways being guarded by portcullises. The towers were divided into four stories or floors, the lower being dungeons or prisons, and the upper a large and noble hall. It is contended that this part of the castle was raised in the time of King John or Henry III.

Our illustration shows the inner face of the castle remains, adjoining which is a well-appointed dwelling-house; advantage having been taken of the very fine situation to render the site of the stronghold grounds a picturesque scene of rural quiet.

MUSIC.

THE MUSICAL FESTIVALS.—For the guidance of amateurs, we have to remind them that the great musical gatherings this year are at Liverpool, Birmingham, and Hereford; the first commencing on Monday next the 27th inst., the second on the 3d of September, and the last on the 10th of September, each festival lasting through the week.

ITALIAN OPERA AT MANCHESTER.—Three performances, on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, have been announced for this week, with Madame Sontag, Signor Calzolari, Signor Belletti, Signor Moriani, and the two Lablaches, with Balfe as conductor.

DEATH OF SIGNOR DE BEGNIS.—A letter from New York, of the 8th instant, announces the death, from cholera, of the celebrated basso-comico, Signor Giuseppe de Begnis. He was born at Lugo, in the Pontifical States, in 1795; and in 1813 made his *début* at Modena, as primo buffo, in Pavani's opera, "Marco Antonio." After playing at Sienna, Ferrara, Badia, Trieste, Cesena, Mantua, Udine, Rome, Milan, Parma, Bologna, in succession, it was at the last-mentioned town he was united to the beautiful Mlle. Ronzi. Dandini, in "Cenerentola," was expressly written for De Begnis by Rossini. After seasons at Florence, Vicenza, and Verona, Rossini engaged De Begnis and his wife for the opening of the new theatre at Pesaro, and they appeared as the *Podesta* and *Martha* in "La Gazza Ladra." Afterwards they sang at Lucca, and in 1819 made their *début* at the Italian Opera House in Paris, with extraordinary success. After passing three brilliant seasons in the French capital, they were engaged at the King's Theatre in London, in 1821, for £1200; 1822, £1800; 1823, £1900; 1824, £2200. In 1826 and 1827 De Begnis was engaged alone at £800; his popularity in this country was very great, and his rounds in the country at festivals and concerts were remarkably successful. Separation having taken place between De Begnis and his wife, the career of the Signor of late years was confined to the United States and South America, where he amassed a considerable fortune. De Begnis's comic acting, like that of Rovere, was essentially Italian, that is, of the exaggerated *Polichinello* school. Mlle. Ronzi de Begnis is still living, and appeared at the Covent-garden Theatre as *Norma* some seasons since.

MUSIC ON THE CONTINENT.—The spirits of the opera-going public have been raised by the announcement of the re-opening of the French Grand Opera on Monday, Sept. 3, with a new ballet for Carlotta Grisi, of which Perrot is the author, and M. Adolphe Adam the composer of the music.—Madame Viardot is to return in October, to resume her part of *Fidis*, in "Le Prophète." Mlle. Antonia de Mendi, cousin of Madame Viardot, has just been married to M. Leonard, a distinguished violin professor of the Brussels Conservatoire.—M. Meyerbeer passed through Berlin on the 10th, on his way to Gastein, a watering-place in Salzburg, in Austria.—Richard Wagner, the famed German composer, is now a refugee in Switzerland.—Weber's "Der Freyschütz" has been performed at the Italian Opera in Barcelona, with the greatest success. Amongst the artists are Madame Rossi-Caccia, Madame Sanchioli, Signor Rovere, Signor Tambrilick, Signor Ferri, and Signor Rhodas.

GRAND NATIONAL OPERA.—A general meeting of the professors and amateurs interested in the establishment of an English Opera House in London took place on Wednesday, to take into consideration the report of the committee nominated, as to the best means to be adopted to establish a National Opera in this country. Sir H. R. Bishop was in the chair, and the resolutions of the provisional committee, with some verbal amendments, were agreed to. It was then resolved that the following committee should be requested to carry out the objects of the meeting, and to report progress in the month of December next:—Sir H. R. Bishop, Messrs. Balfe, Planck, Chorley, Sims Reeves, Harrison, Morris, Grünstein, Lucas, Blagrove, Beale, and T. Chappell. Mr. Stretton was named Hon. Secretary, and Mr. T. Chappell Hon. Treasurer. It is proposed to arrange such a plan of action as will secure the working of the lyric establishment for three seasons, to begin in October, 1850, and that although English talent is to be fostered and encouraged, foreign aid is to be employed, whenever the efficiency of the *ensemble* can be secured. The choral and orchestral forces, as well as principals, are to be first-rate.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S.

On Saturday, the third of the additional nights, this theatre closed with "Le Nozze di Figaro," in which Sontag, Albini, and Parodi sung with great brilliancy. After the opera, the National Anthem was sung. The entertainments closed with the popular ballet of "Les Plaisirs d'Illyrie." The house was crowded; and the principal artists, at the close of the opera, were greeted with prolonged applause.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

The subscription season, which commenced on Thursday, March 15, was completed last Saturday, the 18th inst., on which occasion Donizetti's "Lucrezia Borgia" was given for the seventh time, with the third act of Meyerbeer's "Prophète." The Duchess of Cambridge, the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and the Princess Mary of Cambridge were present in her Majesty's box. The acting and singing of Grisi and Mario in "Lucrezia," and of Viardot and Mario in the "Prophète," were immensely applauded, and the recalls were frequent. The *coup d'œil*, when the audience rose at the singing of the National Anthem, was superb. Viardot, Angri and Grisi sang the three verses with such power and fervour that the most loyal demonstrations were elicited.

Although the subscription terminated on Saturday, the example of the two former seasons, in giving three additional representations at reduced prices, for the private boxes, pit, and orchestra stalls, was followed this week; and, on Tuesday, "Le Prophète" was played for the tenth time; on Thursday, the second and third acts of the "Huguenots," for the fourteenth time, and the second and third acts of the "Prophète" were performed; and, on Friday, the farewell night of the season, Mozart's "Don Giovanni" was represented for the fifth time, with the novelty of Madame Viardot's first appearance in this country in the part of *Zerlina*, one of her most popular assumptions at St. Petersburg and in Germany.

The fourth season (1850) will commence early in March with a musical triumph in the direction, viz. Mario, Tamburini, and Costa.

SURREY.

The production of Meyerbeer's "Huguenots" in an English form has been attended with entire success. It is a satisfactory sign of the times to find that the Surrey audiences will listen to such a grand musical work, occupying upwards of three hours in the performance, with such attention and enthusiasm. Miss Romer performs *Valentina* with great feeling and spirit; and the *Raoul* of Mr. Travers presents some clever points in the vocalization. Weiss's fine voice tells in *Marcel*, but he is not gifted with much histrionic ability. Leifer's *Nevers* is artistically rendered. Mr. Loder deserves great credit for the general efficiency of the execution, considering the limited resources at his command. The most unexceptionable performance in the "Huguenots" is the *Page* of Miss Poole, who, both in acting and singing, can challenge comparison with any of her foreign competitors in the part. She is nightly encored in the second cavatina.

THE LAW OF BANKRUPTCY.—There are 278 clauses in the new act to amend and consolidate the laws relating to bankrupts, which act will take effect from and after the 11th of October next, repealing in whole or part eleven statutes now in force. By this act power is given to the commissioners to make rules and orders for regulating the practice of the Court, to be approved of by the Lord Chancellor. As opportunities occur, the commissioners, registrars, and messengers in London are to be reduced to four. In certain cases an appeal is given to the Vice-Chancellor sitting in bankruptcy, to the Lord Chancellor, and to the House of Lords. An adjudication of bankruptcy is to be obtained by petition, either by a creditor or creditors, or by the trader himself, which petition is to be filed; and the Court, by virtue of the same, and without any fiat or special authority, is to have full power over the bankrupt and his property. It is imperative on the Court, under a trader's petition, to dismiss the same unless he can show an available estate, besides expenses, of at least 5s. in the pound. In case a trader against whom a petition has been filed is about to quit England, or to remove his goods with intent to defraud his creditors, he may be arrested, and his goods seized; he may apply to the Court to be discharged. Notice is to be given to the trader before adjudication of bankruptcy. Under this act a trader, unable to meet his engagements, may petition for protection, and if three-fifths of his creditors agree to accept his terms, they are to be binding on all; so under a deed of arrangement, if six-sevenths agree, they are to bind the rest. In what are called the penal clauses there are nine offences specified to preclude a bankrupt from protection. The Queen has been pleased to give and grant unto Francis Richard Haggitt, of Belmont, in the county of Hereford, Esq., M.P., her royal licence and authority that he and his issue may, in compliance with a condition contained in a codicil annexed to the last will and testament of his maternal great uncle, Dr. Richard Prosser, take and henceforth use the surname of Wegg Prosser, in lieu of his present surname of Haggitt, and that he and they may bear the arms of Wegg and Prosser quarterly with his and their own family arms.

The Duke of Richmond, availing himself of the new act for the amendment of the law of entail, has applied for authority to disentail the whole estates of the Marquise of Huntly—of the estates of Glenlivet and Kinnara; and of the baronies of Strathaven, Kinnairdine, and others, in the counties of Aberdeen, Banff, Moray, and Inverness.

IRELAND.

THE CORPORATION OF DUBLIN.—Captain Larcom and Mr. Lynch, Q.C., have been appointed to re-divide the Dublin wards. The names appear to have given satisfaction. Mr. Lynch was the junior counsel for the Crown at the treason trials of last year.

THE CHOLERA.—The mortality is considerable amongst the upper classes in Dublin and Kingstown, and in various parts of the country.

THE FARMERS AND THE POOR-LAW.—In the distressed unions there is exceeding difficulty in enforcing the payment of poor-rate from the smaller class of farmers. Even in the northern union of Cavan, it has been proposed to extend the time for payment until the completion of the harvest.

IRISH REPRESENTATIVE PEKAGE.—George John Danvers, Earl of Lanesborough, has been chosen by a majority of votes to be the Peer to sit in the House of Lords of the United Kingdom, in the room of John Earl of Mayo, deceased.

PROJECTED PIER AT QUEENSTOWN, CORK HARBOUR.—The inhabitants of Queenstown, late Cove, are most anxious for the expected visit of the Lords of the Admiralty at their port. It is supposed that arrangements will now be speedily made for at once commencing the long-talked-of pier at Queenstown, to the erection of which their Lordships are known to be favourable. The miserable landing-place where the general water traffic of the town has been for years conducted would be a disgrace to the meaneast fishing-village; how much more so to the shores of a town which looks over at the strongly-built, handsome storehouses and quays of Haulbowline Island, only a few hundred yards distant. These works were raised with massive stones from the ancient Carrigacrumpp quarries, which have been, from time to time, employed in all the large public and private works in the neighbourhood of Cork, and are far from being exhausted. Situated about two miles (Irish) from Rostellan quay, in the bay, and only three miles water-carriage from Queenstown, a free and continuous supply of this admirable limestone might be depended upon, and a pier speedily raised. The Government will, we are sure, be anxious to carry on the work with the greatest celerity, consistent with strength and security. In this they will be greatly met by the inhabitants of the town and the landed proprietors around. To the Lords of the Admiralty Queenstown especially looks for support in this matter; for the pier will be hardly a greater convenience to the town than to the men-of-war in the harbour.

ABATEMENT TO TENANTS.—The trustees of the extensive estates of the Earl Annesley, in the counties of Down, Cavan, Queen's County, and Meath, have issued a circular, authorising the agents on those estates to grant a reduction to all tenants of 15 per cent. on the half-year's rent due November, 1848; and a further reduction of 20 per cent. on the half-year's rent due May, 1849. These estates are chiefly under the direction of the Court of Chancery, and managed by kind and considerate agents.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE, AUGUST, 1849.—In obedience to the command of her Majesty the Queen, the town of Cove, in Ireland, will henceforth bear the name of Queenstown.

FREEDOM ASSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF IRELAND.—Proposals have been put forward, under this title, for the formation of a society, under the auspices of the City of London, for the employment of the Irish peasantry in their own country. It is proposed, under the sanction of Government, that the Corporation enter into agreement for the purchase or right of pre-emption of lands in suitable districts in Ireland, and expend the necessary sums in adapting them to productive agricultural enterprise, by effectual arterial and thorough drainage, and by deepening and clearing rivers and outlets, in building convenient farm-houses and cottages, in laying out settlements, and dividing the same into allotments expedient for the purposes of sale and disposal. The purchase-money of such estates to be paid in money, or in a stock to be created by the Corporation, at the option of that body. The lands so improved to be sold to persons of the requisite capital to cultivate the same, or conveyed in fee simple, on mortgage, to yeomen of good character, subject to a terminable rent-charge. This rent-charge to represent the annual payment which, on the ordinary system of tenure, he would pay to the landlord for the use of the soil, together with the premium necessary to enable the Corporation to re-assure the value of the property, and so replace the amount of their investment on the decease of the occupier. The value of the fee simple would be restored to the association by virtue of the annual premium; the property, during the lifetime of the occupier, remaining mortgaged to the association, as security for the rent and premium, and for the due observance of all necessary covenants.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The forthcoming week does not promise to be a very lively one on the turf, particularly with the denizens of Cockaigne, who have no other attraction than Egham, which does not appear likely to be above par. The fixtures are:—Monday, Eccles and Stourbridge; Tuesday, Great Yarmouth and Harlesden Green; Wednesday, Egham, Radcliffe, and Hereford; and Thursday, the Louthians, Tiverton, and Paisley. The aquatic register embraces a great number of events, chiefly in the Thames. They are thus arranged:—Monday, regattas at Richmond, Gravesend, Deptford, Limehouse, Paul's Wharf, Lea Bridge, and Carnarvon; the London Yacht Club Challenge Cup Match from Blackwall to Gravesend and back; and oars' matches from Millbank and Westminster Bridge. Tuesday, Royal Western (Plymouth) and Reading regattas. Wednesday, St. Katherine's Regatta. Thursday, Dartmouth Regatta. Friday, Norwich Regatta. If, therefore, the racing events lack interest, the rowing and sailing communities will be kept on the *qui vive*. The cricket calendar includes the All England match at Derby (eleven of all England against twenty-two of Derby and Burton-upon-Trent); a match at Kennington Oval, between eleven players and twenty gentlemen; and one between the M.C.C. and the Abernethys, all to commence on Monday. The North and South return match will be played at Leamington, on Thursday; and the return match at Brixton, on Wednesday, between the Montpellier and West Wickham Clubs; besides several others of minor interest.

TATERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—London is now so completely deserted by the influentials, that business at the Corner is almost at a stand-still; the transactions, therefore, continue to be on a small scale, and of a character to require nothing beyond a quotation of the market prices:—

EBOR HANDICAP.		
5 to 1 agst Glen Saddle	10 to 1 agst Cockermouth	16 to 1 agst Blincher
7 to 1 — Giselle	7 to 1 — Westow	30 to 1 — Miss Whip
7 to 1 — Ellerdale	14 to 1 — Ferahill	
EBOR ST. LEGER.		
3 to 1 offered on Elthiron and Honeycomb.		
ST. LEGER.		
7 to 4 on Flying Dutchman	15 to 1 agst Nunnykirk	15 to 1 agst Uriel
DERBY.		
20 to 1 agst Cyprus	25 to 1 agst Bro. to Epirote	33 to 1 agst Compass
30 to 1 — John-o'-Groat	30 to 1 — Moulton	33 to 1 — Windhound
	33 to 1 agst Mildew	

THURSDAY.—A blank day.

YORK AUGUST MEETING.—WEDNESDAY.

The DUNDAS STAKES of 15 sovs each, 10 ft, with 30 added.		
Mr. Shepherd's Alp, 3 yrs, 8st 8lb	..	.. (Arnold) 1
Mr. B. Green's Athelstone, 8st 6lb	..	.. (Wintringham) 2
The PRINCE OF WALES'S STAKES of 10 sovs each, and 50 added.		
Mr. Melkham's Italian (2lb extra)	..	.. (Templeman) 1
Lord Chesterfield's Penang	..	.. (Flatman) 2
The KNAVESMIRE STAKES of 100 sovs. each.		
Mr. Bowes's Thringarth, 8st 7lb	..	.. walked over.
HER MAJESTY'S PLATE of 100 guineas. 2 miles.		
Lord Stanley's Canzon, 4 yrs, 8st 12lb	..	.. (F. Butler) 1
Lord Exeter's Glenalvon, 3 yrs, 7st 9lb	..	.. (Flatman) 2
The COLT SAPHLING STAKES of 50 sovs. each.		
Mr. Jaques's Mildew	..	.. (F. Butler) 1
Lord Zetland's Cantab	..	.. (J. Marson) 2
The EBOR ST. LEGER STAKES of 25 sovs each, with 100 sovs added for the second		
Lord Eglington's Elthiron	..	.. (Marlow) 1
Lord Clifden's Honeycomb	..	.. (Robinson) 2
The YORKSHIRE OAKS STAKES of 15 sovs each. 100 sovs added, the second to receive £40, and the third save his stake.		
Lord Zetland's Ellen Middleton	..	.. (J. Marrow) 1
Mr. Pattison's Maid of Team Valley	..	.. (Marlow) 2

THURSDAY.

The CHESTERFIELD STAKES.		
Spithead	..	.. 1
Cotton Lord	..	.. 2
The COUNTY CUP.		
Canzon	..	.. 1
Wensleydale	..	.. 2
The BRAMHAM PARK STAKES.		
Strongbow walked over.		
The GREAT EBOR HANDICAP.		
The Hero	..	.. 1
Ferahill	..	.. 2

ROYAL YACHT SQUADRON REGATTA.

The match for Prince Albert's Cup came off on Monday last, when the following yachts started from Cowes, at 11.30 A.M., with a light air from the westward:—

Vessels.	Tons.	Owners.
Gitana	168	the Earl of Lincoln.
Capricorn	313	C. R. M. Talbot, Esq., M.P.
Wyvern	205	the Duke of Marlborough.
Brilliant	392	G. H. Ackers, Esq.

The *Brilliant* took the lead at starting, standing away before the wind, but it was not till one o'clock that they passed Ryde; the breeze then freshened, *Capricorn* being then ahead, followed by *Brilliant*, *Gitana*, and *Wyvern*. On rounding the Nab, the *Capricorn* was one minute ahead; she gradually increased her distance, working down the Wight, and on passing the Needles, about six P.M., was nineteen minutes ahead of the *Brilliant*; the others were still further astern. The *Capricorn* passed the starting vessel at 7.35.

RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

YORK, NEWCASTLE, AND BERWICK.—The third report of the committee of investigation treated of the lease and purchase of the Great North of England. As £2,466,963 remains to be called up on the shares, providing the purchase-money, bonds are to be offered for the payment of the purchase-money, payable in six years, from July, 1850, at six per cent. interest; the rate of purchase being £230 for every £100 share; £100 for each £10 share; and £75 for each £30 share. The agreements with the Sunderland Dock Company remain unsettled. All expenses of the permanent way are recommended to be paid out of annual revenue. Mr. Adie, of the Edinburgh and Glasgow, is to report on the rolling stock. Arrears on calls amount to £185,043 3s. 10d. The exact statement of accounts is postponed. The working expenses are about 40 per cent. The business of the company should be transferred to Newcastle. The board is to be re-elected. The question of proceeding with the branches and docks is to be left to the directors. The directors' report to the half-yearly meeting showed a balance of £137,642 in favour; which, after the half-year's rent to the Great North of England, left £73,379 to pay a dividend at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum. The directors offer bonds to Great North of England shareholders at 4 per cent. interest, payable six years after date, the shares to be valued as in the report of the committee of investigation. The directors deferred their arrangements with the Sunderland Dock Company, whose works would materially benefit the mineral traffic. They explain away their breaking up the meeting of the board on the 26th ult., without further conference with the committee.

YORK, NEWCASTLE, AND BERWICK.—August 23: Half-yearly Meeting: York: R. Davis, Esq., in the chair.—A report was read, which stated that, in consequence of the two auditors having sent in their resignations immediately after the extraordinary meeting on the 4th of May last, the accounts had not been audited in the manner required by the Act of Parliament; but it would, no doubt, be satisfactory to the shareholders to know that the accounts for the half-year had been placed under the supervision of an able and experienced accountant. The net revenue for the last half-year was £73,378 18s. 7d., which was more than sufficient to pay a dividend after the rate of 3 per cent. per annum upon the sum of £4,262,565. The directors concurred with the committee of enquiry as to the necessity of re-constructing the board. The report was adopted, the interest on extension stock ordered to be paid, and a resolution carried requesting four of the directors to retire, and electing the five members of the committee of investigation in their places, to form a *pro tempore* board of directors in conjunction with Messrs. Plews and Wood, two of the old board. The meeting was then adjourned; and the directors having complied with the above resolution at a board meeting, an extraordinary meeting of the company was held, the Lord Mayor of York (James Meek, Esq.) in the chair, at which the third report of the committee of investigation was adopted, and resolutions passed, directing the board of directors to take legal proceedings against Mr. Hudson, a bill in equity for such purpose being already prepared. After some further resolutions to carry out the recommendations of the report, both the meetings were adjourned till the 4th of October, when the fourth and final report of the committee will be laid before the proprietors. In the course of the proceedings it was explained, that on the last half of the year 1848, after paying all expenses, there is a deficit of £33,789, which has to be provided for.

LYNN VALLEY.—Aug. 23: London: Half-yearly Meeting: W. Matthews, Esq., in the chair.—The report stated that there had been a slight improvement in the tonnage of this railway during the last half-year, and there was every prospect of an early opening of the South Wales Railway, which would materially increase the receipts on this line. The chairman then moved the adoption of the report, which was carried unanimously. The declaration of a dividend, at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, upon the paid-up capital of the company (without prejudice to the claim made on behalf of the holders of the new paid-up stock created under the Amalgamation Act) was confirmed by the shareholders. A vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the business of the day.

EAST ANGLIAN.—Aug. 23: Half-yearly Meeting: London Tavern: Henry Bruce, Esq., in the chair.—The report of the directors, and the accounts for the past year, were submitted and approved. The report refers to the Bill recently obtained in Parliament for making the line from Ely to St. Ives, and authorising the conversion of the bond debt into share capital, and the raising of £80,726 for paying the liabilities of the company by the issue of pref. shares at 7 per cent. The statement of revenue for the half-year ending June 30 exhibits a diminished amount of receipt over the previous half-year. The report and accounts having been approved, Mr. Tinker (of Cheshire), Mr. Chadwick (of Manchester), Mr. Flint (of Hull), and Mr. Bates (of the Stock Exchange), were elected directors in the place of Mr. Whiting, Mr. Clay, Mr. Tootal, and Mr. Thomas Wheeler, in compliance with the recommendations of a recent report of the committee of investigation appointed by the shareholders in this company.

MIDLAND.—August 22: Special Meeting: Derby: Mr. Ellis, M.P., in the chair.—After considerable opposition from certain shareholders, who complained of the incompleteness of its statements, the shareholders adopted the report of the committee of investigation, which declares certain differences between the accountants and the committee. The accountants set down £776,000 as charged improperly to capital account, in the relaying of the line, depreciation of stock, and the interest on unproductive capital. The committee affix a total of £38,600 as wrongly charged to capital account. They recommend an addition to the present dividend, and a stipendiary chairman. They report on the guaranteed lines, in which the directors are found to have acted fairly, and not to hold an undue interest. If the corrections of capital as suggested by the accountants are laid aside, £2,500,000 will be required for all the authorised works. If the works are stopped, £2,000,000 will remain for discharge of debts. The Leeds and Bradford will, it is expected, soon average its guaranteed income. The works in hand will require £800,000. Reduced dividends have been necessitated by the increase of capital for extensions, and by the unprofitable guaranteed lines. General working economy is suggested. Arrears should be forthwith paid. The dissentient shareholders were assured that fuller explanations should be given respecting the Leeds and Bradford Guarantee and the South Midland lines.

LONDON AND SOUTH-WESTERN.—Aug. 18: Half-yearly Meeting: Nine-elms: Mr. Chaplin, M.P., in the chair.—The report declared a dividend of 3 per cent. The capital entitled to dividend has increased, but there is no falling off in the revenue, nor is the average expenditure greater. After the present month all the branches will have been completed. Strict economy has been practised. All repairs and renewals are at the expense of revenue. The directors anticipate a progressive amendment in the dividend, as there are no outstanding liabilities, as all the lines in course of construction are nearly completed, and as no period will again occur in which the capital entitled to dividend will be so great in proportion to the earnings as at the present half-year. The chairman declared the wish of the directors to obtain the fullest possible audit. He reviewed at length the topics of the report, which he confirmed. A series of questions was submitted from a gentleman representing the Manchester proprietors, but no resolutions were introduced. Mr. Croker moved for a committee, but without success, to inquire into the connexion with the South-Western Steamboat Company. After much debating of no public moment the report and its resolutions were adopted.

AMBERGATE, NOTTINGHAM, AND BOSTON AND EASTERN JUNCTION.—Aug. 22: Half-yearly Meeting: Nottingham: Mr. Norton in the chair.—Payment of calls on £3,000 shares is expected. Legal assistance is to be used against defaulters. There is a balance of £15,340 in hand. The works are progressing. A advantageous arrangement is contemplated with the Great Northern. A fortnight of 1914 shares was authorised. The report was adopted.

LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN.—August 17: Half-yearly Meeting: London: Mr. Glyn, M.P., in the chair.—The report stated a diminution in passenger traffic, but an increase in the goods returns. The working expenses have been reduced, and a sum of £22,000 per annum is to be laid aside for repairs and renewal of the line, &c. Amicable arrangements with competing companies are entered into on all sides. The question of constructing the Birmingham and Lichfield is to be referred to a committee of directors. By carrying forward £71,158, balance from last half-year, the directors declare a dividend of 3½ per cent. for the six months, and carry over £15,000 to the next half-year's account. The chairman attributed the decrease in passenger traffic to the long-term results of the disastrous year 1847, and to reckless railway legislation, which had drained away all spare capital from the commercial community. The goods traffic was admirably managed. They would further reduce expenses by retaining all their supplies under contract. He renewed his protest against a government audit. Relief from unjust rating is to be obtained by the further combination of the large companies. The report and its recommendations were adopted, and a certain share was contributed into the general stock.

WHITEHAVEN JUNCTION.—August 16: Half-yearly Meeting: Whitehaven: Earl of Lonsdale in the chair.—The report stated that there was a total fixed charge on the line of £3550 per annum. A net profit of £2292 has been left. A dividend of 2½ per cent. is declared. The passenger traffic has declined. The goods traffic has improved. The report was passed.

NORTHERN AND EASTERN.—August 20: Half-yearly Meeting: Shoreditch: Mr. Paterson in the chair.—The dividend on the 5 per cent. and 6 per cent. shares is payable on and after the 25th. The report stated that the shareholders had produced £744, to be divided *pro rata* among the proprietors. The directors are to be reduced to four. The expenditure will be within the capital. The report was adopted.

WHARFEDALE.—August 21: Half-yearly Meeting: Leeds: Mr. Wilson in the chair.—The report recommended that the company should, yet be abandoned, as they anticipate arrangements from other companies. No call is to be made, nor any steps taken towards making the line without special sanction. A total of 129,771 passengers travelled on the Dublin and Kingstown during the last half of the year to Dublin.

The Half-yearly Report of the Birmingham and Gloucester declares that due lines will probably be ready for traffic in the spring.

The Edinburgh and Glasgow proprietors, at their Special Meeting on the 21st, let the question of Sunday traffic in the hands of the directors, and negatived a direct proposition for adopting Sunday trains.

The loop line to Hounslow, through Brentford, from the Windsor, Staines, and South-Western, was opened on the 22nd. The South-Western Company, it was announced at the half-yearly meeting, will raise the line at 4½ per cent. and half profits, or will purchase the remaining shares at £1 premium without interest.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—We were in error last week in stating that the injury sustained by a young lady in Dublin resulted in death after amputation. The nature of the injury was fracture of the thigh, which has been most successfully reduced, and the patient is going on favourably.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"H. T. L."—If we mistake not, you will find on examination that in the game referred to no such opportunity as you suggest for winning occurs.
 "Jacobus Balinus."—We are unacquainted with the game.
 "A Subscriber."—Have the goodness to write out the position.
 "A. J. H."—The last is an improvement on your former attempts, but is still below our standard.
 "Solus."—The Glasgow Chess-club have decided upon changing their place of meeting from the Athenaeum to the Regent Hotel, in Buchanan-street, and the new rooms were to be opened on the 23rd instant.
 "F. F."—When a Pawn reaches the 8th square it must be exchanged for a Piece directly, before another move is made on either side, whether the player it belongs to has lost a Piece or not. It follows then that you may have two Queens, two Castles, &c., on the board at one time.
 "S. B."—Hull.—They have both some features of interest, and shall have a niche whenever we can spare room.
 "W. W. C."—The solution of Enigma No. 462 is:—1. R to Kt 5th. 1. P takes R; or, P to K R 4th. 2. K to Kt 4th, or to K 4th. 2. B moves. 3. Kt takes P—Mate.
 "H. P."—Woodstock.—The move should obviously be Kt to Kt 5th, not Kt to Kt 8th.
 "W. G."—York.—They are welcome always.
 "R. F. G."—You can have no better railway companion than a book of Chess problems or diagrams. Get King's "Chess-Euchd".
 "Medico."—You quote the position incorrectly. Place the men thus:—White: K at his 2d, B at K 4th, Ks at K sq and Q B sq. Black: K at his Kt 8th; Ps at K R 7th, K 6th, and Q B 7th—and show how White mates in four moves.
 Solutions by "Bellary," "F. C.," "S. U.," "A. J. M.," "M. E. R.," "A. Constant Reader," "J. B.," Worcester, "F. E. S.," "G. T.," "M. P.," "Rev. C. R.," "Rev. H. B.," "D. D.," "Cantab," "M. M.," Hoddeston; "Dudu," "M. E. R.," "Otho," "A. Constant Reader," "Eliza," are correct.

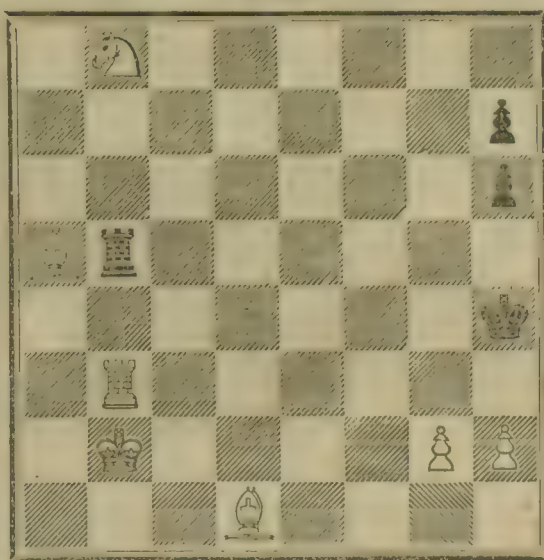
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 291.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to K R 4th	K to Q R 3d	3. Q to K 4th	K to Q R 3d
2. Q to K R 7th	K to Q R 4th	4. Q to her R 8th—Mate	

PROBLEM NO. 292.

This fine stratagem is supposed to be the termination of a "Pion Coiffé," or marked Pawn game; i.e. a game in which one party engages to give check-mate with a particular Pawn.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White, playing first, undertakes to mate in six moves with his K Kt Pawn.

MATCH BY CORRESPONDENCE.

BETWEEN THE CHESS CLUBS OF LONDON AND AMSTERDAM.

WHITE (Amsterdam).	BLACK (London).
40. K to Kt 3d	
London to play.	

CHESS IN INDIA.

Game played between the Bramhin, Venent Ayar, and a European Amateur. (Sicilian opening.)

WHITE (V. A.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)	WHITE (V. A.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)
1. P to K 4th	P to Q B 4th	17. P to Q Kt 4th	Q R to K Kt sq
2. P to Q 3d	P to K 3d	18. K B to his 3d	Kt to K 2d
3. P to Q B 3d (a)	Q Kt to B 3d	19. Q Kt to Q B 2d (d)	Kt to K B 4th
4. K Kt to B 3d	P to Q 4th	20. Q Kt to K 3d	Kt takes K
5. P takes P	P takes P	21. P takes Kt	P takes Q
6. K B to K 2d	K B to Q 3d	22. Q takes Q	K to K B 3d
7. Castles	K Kt to B 2d	23. Q R to K sq	Q to K B 2d
8. Q B to K 5th	Q to Q B 2d (b)	24. Q R to K 2d	Q B to K B 4th
9. Q Kt to R 3d	P to Q R 3d	25. P to K 4th	B takes P
10. P to K R 3d	K R to Kt sq	26. B takes B	P takes B
11. Q to her Kt 3d	P to K R 3d	27. K R takes K B P	P to K R 4th
12. B takes Kt	P takes B	28. Q R to K B 2d	P to K 6th (e)
13. K to R sq	Q B to K 3d	29. K R takes B P (ch)	K to Kt 3d (f)
14. Q to K R 4th	Castles	30. Q R to B 6th	R takes K Kt P
15. P to Q 4th	P to Q B 5th	31. Kt to K B 3d	P to K 7th
16. K Kt to his sq (c)	K R to Kt 2d	32. R takes B	R to Kt 8th (ch)

(a) This style of opening is quite characteristic of Eastern chess tactics.
 (b) Intending to Castle on the Q side.
 (c) Much better to advance holly with the Pawns on the Q side. A breach is practically on that side; and once made, the after attack ought to be irresistible.
 (d) If P to Q Kt 5th, Black could reply with B to Q 2d, &c.
 (e) Well played.
 (f) This also is well conceived, and wins by force.

CHESS IN PARIS.

Game in a match now pending between M. Kieseritzky and M. Martin St. Leon. (Muzio Gambit.)

WHITE (M. St. L.)	BLACK (M. K.)	WHITE (M. St. L.)	BLACK (M. K.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	20. K R to B 2d	P to K 4th
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P	21. Q to her 3d (h)	Q to Kt 2d
3. K Kt to B 3d	P to K Kt 4th	22. P to K 5th	Q B to K R 3d
4. K B to B 4th	P to K Kt 5th	23. P to K 4th	K to Q B 2d
5. Castles	P takes Kt	24. P to K 6th (i)	Q R to K sq
6. Q takes P	Q to K 2d (a)	25. K R to B 7th	Q to K Kt 4th (k)
7. P to Q 4th	Q Kt to B 3d	26. Q R takes P (ch)	R takes R
8. Q takes P	Q Kt to Q sq	27. R takes R (ch)	K to Kt sq
9. Q Kt to B 3d (b)	Q Kt to K 3d	28. Kt to Q sq	Q B to Kt 2d
10. Q to K B 2d	P to Q B 3d	29. R takes K R P	K B to K Kt 2d
11. P to Q 5th	Q Kt to Q sq (c)	30. R to K R 4th	P to Q 4th
12. Q to B 3d	K Kt to K R 3d (d)	31. Q to K B 4th (ch)	Q takes Q
13. B takes Kt	B takes B	32. R takes Q	B to Q 4th (ch)
14. P to Q 6th (e)	Q takes Q P	33. K to K 4th	Q B to R 3d (ch)
15. B takes P (ch)	K takes B	34. K to his sq	R takes K Kt P
16. Q takes Kt (ch)	K to Q 3d	35. Kt to B 2d	K to K 6th (f)
17. Q R to Q sq (f)	Q to Kt 3d	36. R to B 8th (ch)	K to B 2d
18. Q to her B 4th	K R to Kt sq (g)	37. P to K 7th	R mates
19. Q to K 2d	P to Q Kt 3d		

(a) This is not so good a defence as the ordinary one of Q to K B 3d, but M. Kieseritzky's object in adopting it was probably to bait his less experienced antagonist by a deviation from the beaten track.
 (b) Better than taking the P P.
 (c) Black has subjected himself to a great deal of unnecessary embarrassment by his objectionable move of Q to K 2d.
 (d) Intending to play it to Kt's 5th, exchange it for the Q B, and then force an exchange of Queens by Q to her B 4th.
 (e) Had he moved K R to B 6th, an inviting mode of continuing the attack, Black would have answered with K R to B sq, &c.
 (f) From this point Black begins to retort the attack.
 (g) Preventing the immediate sortie of the adverse Bishop.
 (h) With an eye to the long-sought exchange of Queens.
 (i) Threatening mate next move.
 (j) A good move.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 476.—By A. B. S.

White: K at Q B 3d, R at K B 6th, B at Q B sq, Ps at Q B 4th and K B 2d.
 Black: K at his 5th.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

No. 477.—By an Amateur.

White: K at Q B 4th, B at Q sq, Kt at K sq, P at Q Kt 2d.
 Black: K at Q R 5th, P at Q Kt 6th.
 White, playing first, mates in five moves.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Queen's Highland residence at Balmoral has been much improved since her Majesty's last visit. The pleasure-grounds about the house have been laid out anew in an exceedingly tasteful style, and are now in complete order and luxuriance. A large addition has also been made to the castle itself, an entire wing having been joined to the north side.

The French have decidedly odd notions of the inviolability of the personal liberty of the subject. On Saturday last, at Paris, MM. Vidal and Tronsenel, the editors of the Journal *Travain Affranchi*, who were accused of being engaged in the affair of the 13th June, were set at liberty, after being fifty-seven days in prison, it being found that there was no ground for the charges brought against them. Several other persons have also been set at liberty, who were also groundlessly arrested and incarcerated.

No American city has suffered more from cholera than Cincinnati. During the prevalence of the epidemic there, in six weeks fourteen physicians died—eight or nine of cholera, the others of diseases induced by over-exertion and fatigue.

The cholera reports from Sandusky, in Ohio (United States), are deplorable. Such was the terror prevailing, that all the medical men who had not fallen victims to the disease up to the 31st ult. had fled the plague-struck city.

Two pamphlets were seized in Paris last week by orders of the Procureur of the Republic. The one is called "Simples explications à mes amis et mes commettants," by Victor Considérant; and the other "Histoire comparée du drapeau tricolore et du drapeau blanc," by M. Dorloges. The French Republic has effectively dispelled the erroneous belief that the "liberty of the press" is to a Republic "the breath of its nostrils."

During the three months preceding the 4th inst., 99,941 emigrants arrived at New York from Europe, being nearly 1070 per day, on the average.

In accordance with a letter from the Lord High Commissioner to the President of the Senate of the Ionian Islands, proposing an amnesty for political offences committed on the 26th of September, 1848, the Senate accord the amnesty, so far as it does not extend to those who proclaimed their own guilt by flying their country, nor to those who may hereafter have been found to have been implicated in the cold-blooded murders committed in the island in the month of May, 1849.

Although exposed to many privations, and to every variety of climate, there are now 500 claimants for medals for the battle of Malaita, fought in 1805.

The old ministers of Louis Philippe are gradually returning to France. We have seen M. Guizot's return to Val Richer; now M. Duchâtel has returned to Paris.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert has graciously consented to become patron of the Scottish Gardeners' and Land Stewards' Association.

Lieutenant-General Robert Ellice, the commander of the forces in Malta, has been compelled by serious illness to leave that island; and he embarked on the 13th instant for Southampton, in the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steam-ship *Hindostan*. The command of the forces devolves upon Colonel Rice Jones, commanding the Royal Engineers, as next in seniority.

The Earl of Hardwicke, captain of the *Vengeance*, 81, has given a donation of £40 towards the relief of several refugees arrived at Malta by the *Micheline*, and afterwards transferred to another ship, from which they were not allowed to land. They subsequently left for Greece.

Crowded meetings have been held during the last week in North and South Durham for the establishment of societies to create 408. freetholders, with a view of "winning" both divisions from their present political occupants; and the result has been resolutions unanimously passed to commence forthwith freehold-land societies.

The Count de Chambord (Duke de Bordeaux) arrived at Cologne on the 17th inst. by the railway, from Hamburg, on his way to Eins. He was accompanied by the Duc de Levis, the Duc de Rivière, and M. de Barrande.

The Princess Charlotte Marianne of the Netherlands arrived on the 8th inst. at Seville, from Cadiz. It is said her Royal Highness has renounced her project of proceeding to Palestine, and will, after visiting Madrid, return home by way of France and Belgium.

A letter from Christiana (Norway) states that the King of Sweden intends to prolong his stay there for two months. His Majesty has commanded thither the Italian singers from the Stockholm theatre. The Italian opera has never, hitherto, been performed in Norway.

Signor de Begnis, the celebrated vocalist, has lately died in New York, of cholera.

The collectorship of customs at Newcastle is vacant by the death of Sir Cathbert Sharp.

On the evening of Sunday last some thieves gained access to the premises of Mr. Clayton, the newspaper and advertising agent, of 320, Strand, and forced open the desks in the counting-house, without obtaining anything. They next tried their skill on the lock of the till, but their efforts were useless. They made off with a lot of postage stamps and some volumes of the "Parlour Library."

All the Carlist Generals, and almost all the leaders who commanded in Catalonia, have returned to Spain. There are only Valdespina, Santa Olalla, Gomez, Elio, and Cabrera who persist in not recognising the Government of Isabella II.

A freehold Episcopal church in the suburbs of Manchester is to be sold by auction, on the 4th of September. It is a remarkably handsome structure, with accommodation for at least 1500 persons, in an improving and exceedingly interesting neighbourhood.

On the 18th instant, T. Harne, Esq., shot, in the Langwell preserve, Orkney, two fine young stags, right and left; and on the 13th the same keen sportsman shot a noble stag of about twenty stones weight.

Ballynabinn Castle, in Galway, the seat of the late Mr. Martin, M.P., has been converted into a hotel.

Two of the crew of the *Dreadnought*, emigrant ship, bound for Port Natal, and now lying off Deal, having died of diphtheria, a report has been circulated that the cholera has been raging on board. Dr. Taylor has contradicted this report, and, for the satisfaction of the relatives and friends of the passengers, states that no sickness has been experienced beyond the cases already referred to, and that at the present time every one on board is in perfect health.

At a meeting of the Privy Council, held before the Queen's arrival at Dublin, the Attorney-General politely inquired after the health of a distinguished judge, who had been ailing for some days. "Mr. Attorney," was the humorous reply, "you may feel quite easy about me, I am in horrible good health."

The Dublin Customs Bills of entry for the month of July last show that the increased quantity of foreign brandy, upon which the duty has been paid, amounts to the large quantity of 29,000 gallons, or nearly 1000 gallons per diem beyond the average of former years. This extraordinary increase is traced to the substitution, by a large number of the public, of brandy diluted with water with their meals, in the place of malt liquors. The French dealers have already taken advantage of the increase, and simultaneously raised their prices ten francs per hectolitre, or about 5d. per gallon.

We are glad to announce an increase in the wages of the handloom weavers of the Carlisle district, who have long suffered privation. The reason is obvious. The harvest will call away most of the weavers from the loom.

The postponement of the re-opening of the parish church of Maidstone is occasioned by the indisposition of his grace the primate.

The barque *Princess Royal*, Captain Sinclair, from Hong-Kong for Melbourne (Australia), struck, in February last, on Lonsdale Reef, outside the Heads at Melbourne, and became a total wreck. No lives were lost. The cause of the disaster was the light being placed on the inner instead of the outer head.

Seven cases of bar gold, value about £75,000, received from St. Petersburg by the steamer *Victoria*, via Hull, were paid into the Bank of England on Tuesday by Mr. Oliver Lyndall. The amount received *per Camilla* on Saturday last was £90,000, on account of the Russian government.

The dyers and dressers of Manchester and Salford struck on Monday for an advance of wages. The strike is a general one, and some thousands are consequently out of employment. Those who have struck went in procession through the streets of Manchester, were well dressed, looked remarkably well, and behaved in the most peaceable manner.

On the 2d inst., John Wise, a clerk in the Post-Office, St. Louis (United States), quarrelled on the score of jealousy with Thomas Hart, also of St. Louis, when Wise shot Hart with a pistol, and then hacked him to pieces with a bowie-knife.

The coloured people of Boston have presented William Lloyd Garrison with a silver pitcher, in testimony of their appreciation of his devotion to the cause of emancipation.

The following is one of the many instances which daily prove the utter barbarism of the remote Western and Southern States of North America. William Berry, of Lawrence county, Arkansas, killed James Marshall in April last. On the 5th ult. some of Marshall's friends attacked Berry in his corn-field and killed him on the spot. The murderers have not been found.

Two young coloured men, named Charles Hanson and Levi Smith, recently fought a duel with knives, by themselves, in an upper room of a house in Yeager's court, Philadelphia. The parties butchered one another frightfully. Hanson was mortally wounded in the lungs, and died at Pennsylvania Hospital. Smith was covered with shocking though not fatal gashes, one of his ears being nearly severed. He is in prison.

A California adventurer writes from Mazatlan:—"We all travelled through Mexico without passports, and were treated very well, except that they stole every thing from us they could lay their hands on."

The Royal West India Mail steam-ship *Aron*, which arrived on Tuesday, brought on freight 1,325,615 dollars on merchants' account, 374 serons of cochineal, 16 serons of jalapa, 10 serons of indigo, 2 tierces of coffee, 81 cases of cigars, 20 bales of tobacco, 31 casks of pine-apples, and a general cargo consisting of 47 packages sundries. One of the passengers in the *Aron* from Chaguaná to Jamaica was returning to America, having made in California 75,000 dollars in 71 days.

On Saturday two beautiful iron steam-boats, built for the Liverpool and London Steam Navigation Company, were launched at the shipyard of Messrs. Venn and Co., Ltd., in the respective building-yards of Messrs. Venn and Co., Ltd., and Messrs. P. Cato and Co., in Baltic-street, Liverpool. The vessels bear the respective names of the builders, the *Fernon* and the *Cato*.



HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO GLASGOW CATHEDRAL.

ROYAL VISIT TO GLASGOW CATHEDRAL.

ONE of the most interesting incidents of the recent Royal Visit to Glasgow was the inspection of the venerable Cathedral. Her Majesty and Prince Albert were received at the entrance by Principal Macfarlan. The Queen and the Prince were accompanied by Sir G. Grey, Lady Jocelyn, the Lord Provost, Mr. Hastie, M.P., &c. Principal Macfarlan was accompanied by two members of his kirk-session, viz. Mr. A. Clark and Mr. J. Reid. The representatives of the press were the only other individuals admitted within the ancient edifice during her Majesty's inspection. The Cathedral is the only entire piece of ancient ecclesiastical architecture remaining in Scotland, except the Cathedral at Orkney. It has of late years undergone a series of extensive repairs, which have in a great measure restored it to its pristine grandeur.

The Cathedral is dedicated to St. Kentigern: it was commenced in 1123, by John Achatus, Bishop of Glasgow; rebuilt in 1197, and completed in 1223-60. It occupies the highest ground in the city. On entering the edifice, her Majesty was shown an ancient copy of the bible, lately recovered from obscurity, and which was the same which was chained to the desk of the Public Reader,

whence he made known its revelations to an eager and excited auditory in times when the possession of it by the common people was prohibited. This ancient copy of the Scriptures is bound in oak, and the boards are an inch thick. It is printed in the old Saxon character. The weight of the whole amounts to about twenty-nine pounds. Along with the bible was shown to her Majesty the old sand-glass which was wont to measure the time during public worship.

The Royal party descended to the Crypt, which has undergone a thorough renovation under the directions of Mr. Blore, the Government architect. Blackadder's Aisle alone must have been an object of much interest to the Royal visitors; so, doubtless, was the tomb of St. Kentigern or St. Mungo, the founder of the ecclesiastical establishment in this city. The successful stand which the craftsmen and deacons of the city made in 1570 against the iconoclastic zeal which would have levelled this noble structure with the dust, is still a subject of honest pride to their successors, and to the citizens generally.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert would probably recall to mind that it was here, in 1638, that the great General Assembly was held which abolished prelacy, deposed the bishops, and restored the Presbyterian form of Church government—an Assembly presided over by Alexander Henderson, and which, in spite of the protest and retirement of the King's Commissioner, the Marquis of Hamilton, sat from the 21st of November till the 20th of December, and triumphantly completed the Second Reformation. The second centenary of the great Glasgow

Assembly was celebrated in 1838. Oliver Cromwell worshipped here in 1650, while occupying as a temporary residence a house at the foot of the Saltmarket, removed only a few years ago.

Or, suggestive of lighter memories, the Royal party might, perhaps, be reminded that it was amongst the sepulchral vaults under the nave of the structure that Sir W. Scott made Rob Roy appoint the assignation with Francis Osbaldiston; and the solid masonry of the venerable pile might bring to mind the expressive and picturesque Doric in which Andrew Fair service panegyricised the Hie Kirk:—"Ah, it's a brave kirk; none o' yere whigmaleeries and curlewurries and open-steek hems about it; a solid, weel-jointed mason-wark that will stand as long as the world, keep hands and gunpowder off it."

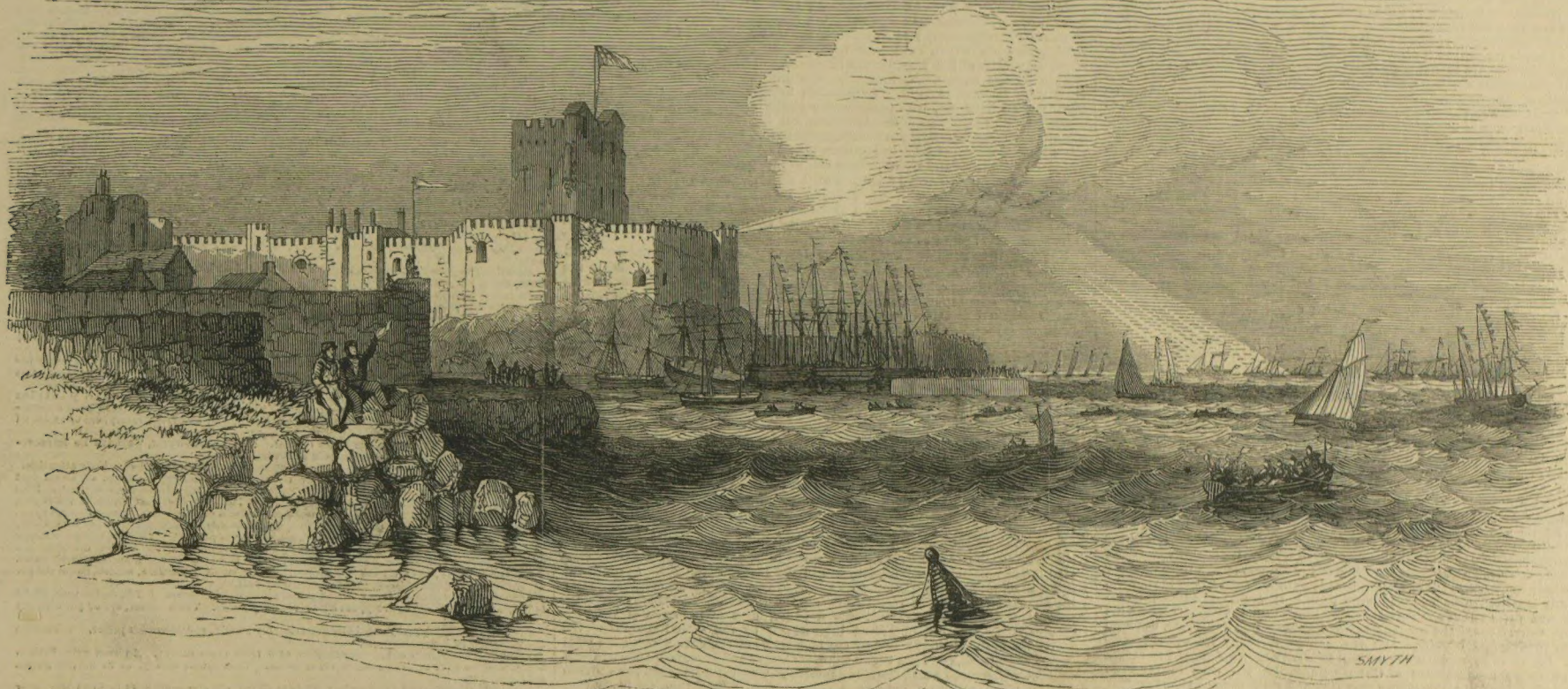
We may mention that the Royal children did not at first accompany the Queen in her visit to the different parts of the Cathedral, but were sent for by her Majesty before leaving it, when some of the more interesting objects were pointed out to them.

On leaving the Cathedral, her Majesty and Prince Albert graciously acknowledged the cheers which proceeded from the platform inside the burial-ground, occupied by ministers of various denominations and their families. The Royal party having resumed their places in the carriage, the procession was re-formed, and the cortege returned down High-street to the College.

The visit to Glasgow afforded her Majesty and Prince Albert the highest satis-



THE ROYAL PARTY IN THE CRYPT OF GLASGOW CATHEDRAL.



CARRICKFERGUS CASTLE.—SALUTE OF THE ROYAL SQUADRON ON ITS LEAVING BELFAST LOUGH.

action. At the Civic Dinner, given in honour of the event, Sheriff Allison stated that the interest which the Queen took in the city seemed unbounded. "She seemed to be aware (said the learned Sheriff) of everything worth being seen, and possessed a knowledge of the localities of the city which was quite remarkable. Much as she admired the sight of the Cathedral, it excited even a deeper interest when informed that it was 'one of the scenes delineated in 'Rob Roy'; and, in coming down the High-street, one request she addressed to him was, that he was to be sure to point out to her the Saltmarket and the dwelling of 'Baillie Nicol Jarvie.' (Cheers and laughter.) Her Majesty addressed other observations to him, which he was sorry the continuous cheering prevented him from hearing distinctly; but he believed them to be expressive of the pleasure, satisfaction, and delight which she experienced, and which had never been excelled at any former period of her life."

CARRICKFERGUS CASTLE.

In the narrative of the Royal Visit, it has been stated that her Majesty remained in Belfast Harbour all night, and the greater part of Sunday. In the morning, some cream, fresh fruit, and flowers were sent on board the Royal Yacht, by Mrs. Crawford, of Wellington, which were graciously accepted by her Majesty. At two o'clock exactly the *Victoria and Albert* was observed to get under weigh, and left the harbour at a rapid rate, followed closely by the *Fairy*, and, at short intervals, by the various steamers and men-of-war composing the Royal squadron. A strong breeze was blowing at the time, and a slight shower of rain was falling, which, however, soon cleared off. The Royal Yacht was going at the rate of between thirteen and fourteen knots, steering N.N.E., and was out of sight of land in half-an-hour after leaving the anchorage. Her Majesty received a Royal salute from Carrickfergus Castle and Crawfordsburn on her departure.

Carrickfergus Castle stands on a rocky peninsula, jutting into the sea on the south-eastern side of the town. The rock, from which the town takes its name (meaning the rock of Fergus, an Irish King of that name, drowned there in pagan times), rises gradually to an elevation of about thirty feet towards the sea, and is entirely occupied by the works of the fortress, consisting of a double ballium or upper and lower yard, with batteries mounting about twenty-five pieces of cannon, and two ancient half-moons protecting the entrance on the land side. In the upper yard stands the Keep, a square tower ninety feet high.

The castle is supposed to have been founded by De Courcy, about the middle of the twelfth century, and is a place of considerable importance in the history of Ireland. The last scene of violence connected with the records of the veteran fort was the capture of the *Drake*, a British sloop-of-war, in the roads opposite the town, by Paul Jones, in the *Ranger*, an American vessel, on the 24th of April, 1778.

The accompanying Engraving is from a spirited drawing by Mr. J. H. Burgess, of Belfast.

INVERCAULD.

We are indebted to a Correspondent for this illustration of her Majesty's route to her Highland residence, Balmoral. The Royal party arrived at the Invercauld Arms, in the Spittal of Glenshee, in Perthshire, on Wednesday, the 15th instant, at half-past one o'clock. The Queen halted at this little wayside inn, amid the giant chain of the Grampian Hills, and partook of luncheon. A triumphal arch of pine-wood and heather had been hastily erected; and, as the cavalcade swept down the road, escorted by a large assemblage of mounted farmers and yeomen, the several lairds and their retainers assembled in front of the little inn, and set up a loyal hurrah, that made the hills echo. Her Majesty seemed much gratified and surprised at her reception, and conversed most affably with Mr. Grant, the worthy landlord of the Invercauld Arms, and his pretty daughters. Prince Albert and the Royal children appeared in excellent health, and were objects of great interest to the Highland lads and lasses, who assembled in large numbers. Mr. Farquharson, of Invercauld, and Mr. Macdonald, of St. Martin, were the chief among the Highland lairds in attendance. They and their retainers escorted her Majesty on her way to Castletown, in company with Lord Lorton and Mr. Campbell. The country is wild and beautiful, and extremely precipitous.

We now proceed with the details of the Royal route to Balmoral.

Our readers are aware that her Majesty, after visiting Glasgow, went on to Perth, and tarried for the night at the George Inn. The house was similarly honoured last year, but the stay was then next to compulsory. But now it was one of free choice—by no means necessary—no extemporised arrangement to meet a difficulty. It was included, from the outset, in the plan proposed for the tour, and it satisfactorily evinces her Majesty's approval of the accommodation and attendance formerly provided for her.

The Royal party left at eight in the morning. Instead of availing themselves of the railway, which proceeds a certain way on the route followed, it was preferred to post the whole distance. Of course, there were the usual demonstrations of loyalty and respect at the places through which her Majesty had to pass in the early part of her journey.

Relays of horses were in waiting at the different stages on the road, and the Grampians were scrambled over with all celerity possible. The Duke of Leeds, Sir Alexander Duff and his two sons—the representatives of Banffshire and the Elgin district of burghs, and Farquharson of Invercauld, were at Braemar to receive the Queen, and had their respective retainers, arrayed in the Celtic costume, drawn up on either side of the road for that purpose. Her Majesty with the utmost courtesy acknowledged their salutation.

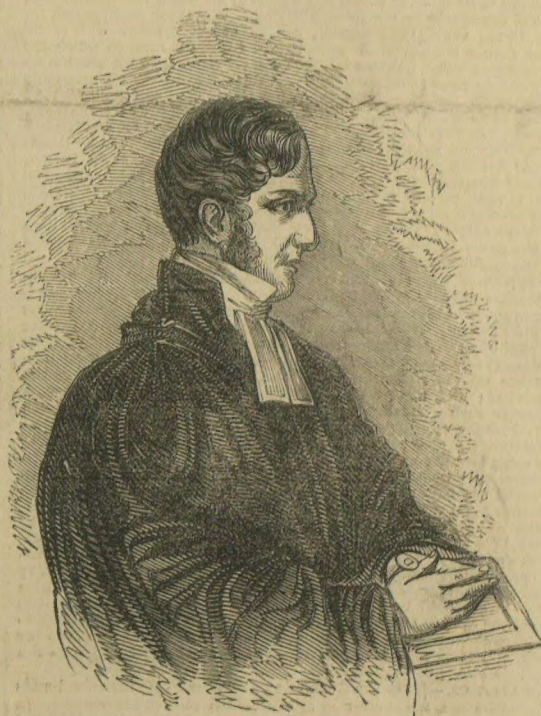
Thereafter Balmoral was speedily reached. At it there was no display. Several farmers in the vicinity had carted their families thither to see the arrival, and they formed a small group about the entrance-gate. It was exactly four o'clock when the first carriage drove up. Her Majesty looked extremely well and animated, and seemed in no degree fatigued by her long and wearisome journey.

THE HON. AND REV. BAPTIST W. NOEL, M.A.

The name of this gentleman, since his secession from the Church Establishment, has been so frequently and so prominently before the world, that we are persuaded the accompanying portrait, with the following sketch of Mr. Noel's public life, will be acceptable to our readers.

Baptist Wriothesley Noel is descended from, or connected with ancient Scotch families—maternally derived from a distinguished one in Kincardineshire, and paternally related to the noble house of Hamilton.

"It would be possible to write (says a biographer in the *Christian Times*) a little romance of a certain Charles Middleton, born in Scotland, in 1726, who entered the navy, rose in his profession, and pushed his fortunes till he was created a peer by the title of Lord Barham, was made a member of his Majesty's Privy Council and was First Lord of the Admiralty from May, 1805, to February, 1806, during which short administration not fewer than four memorable victories were gained over the French.



THE HON. AND REV. BAPTIST WRIOTHESLEY NOEL, M.A.

"Lord Barham had one child, a daughter, the wife of Sir Gerard Noel, great-grandson of the fourth Duke of Hamilton, who became Lady Barham in her own right; her eldest son succeeding to the title, which has since been changed, by his obtaining a step in the peerage, to that of the Earl of Gainsborough. Lady Barham, the solitary child of her father, bore to Sir Gerard Noel eighteen children, of whom Baptist is the sixteenth child, and eleventh son, born at Leithmont, near Leith, N.B., July 10, 1799."

Mr. Noel was educated partly at Westminster, and partly at a private school, took his degree at Cambridge, and studied for the law. He was thus engaged when, in May, 1824, at the anniversary meeting of the London Missionary Society, held in the Wesleyan Chapel, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, Mr. Noel first appeared in public life. He is described to have been, for some time, firm and decided in his religious character and views, and was already identified with religious men and religious movements Evangelical in character and spirit. "Mr. Noel's youthful appearance," says the biographer already quoted, and who witnessed the scene he describes, "his elegant and gentlemanly bearing, the polish of his language, and the grace and propriety of his manner, combined with his quiet but deep and vivid enthusiasm, his freshness as a public speaker, and the exciting nature of his theme (the martyred missionary, Smith), together with the power and directness of his appeal, all tended to give interest and memorableness to his entrance on public life, and, to raise the feelings and expectations of his auditors to the highest pitch." Very soon after this event Mr. Noel took orders—we are not aware on what title, nor whether he sustained any pastoral charge previous to his undertaking St. John's Chapel, as Minister of which he has been for so many years known to the public.

As a preacher, Mr. Noel soon became popular, though rather by richness of fancy and copiousness of language, than by originality or profundity of thought, compact or convincing argument, or imaginative reasoning. His views settled at once into the Evangelical form: his sermons, therefore, were always distinguished by the prominence given in them to the *Gospel*, as emphatically the truth, by his allusions to the inward life of the believer, and by his earnest appeals to the worldly and unconverted. He was devoted, as a pastor, to the interests of his flock, especially of the young; and his Bible classes, and other modes of pastoral occupation, are thought to have rendered him occasionally less effective in the pulpit; yet, when he girded himself up for any theme, few men could handle it with more vigour, clearness, or closeness, either of thought, reasoning, or application.

Mr. Noel's merits as a speaker at public meetings are of a high order. "He is always self-possessed, calm, serious, flowing, elegant—rising, at times, into eloquence and passion. He delights in statistics, numbers, particulars, facts, and would seem often to have very carefully prepared and arranged these beforehand, though he may have left his language a good deal to the prompting of the moment. Few men have done more than Mr. Noel to make the platform



ARRIVAL OF THE QUEEN AT INVERCAULD, PERTHSHIRE.

respectable to the minister, or, through it, to promote everything connected with religion and philanthropy."

As an author, Mr. Noel has been frequently before the public, and in various characters. He has published a "Journey in Switzerland," and "Notes of a Tour through Ireland in 1836," both interesting for their information, tone, and tendency. His religious works range from "Infant Piety—a Book for Little Children," to two volumes of sermons preached in the Chapel Royal by Mr. Noel, as Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen. The second of these volumes was published last year, and is characterised by earnest evangelical spirit, elevated thought, and other marks of accomplished writing.

Mr. Noel has taken part in controversial topics oftener than has been gratifying to his admirers. He prominently advocated the exclusion of Socinians from membership and office in the Bible Society, from which he withdrew; but afterwards reviewed his opinions, and returned. In the agitation upon "Church Reform," some sixteen years since, Mr. Noel stood up for a sweeping modification of the Episcopacy of the Establishment. He next lent his impressive aid to the building, and endowment by public money, of a very large number of new churches.

"The Case of the Free Church of Scotland," in book and lecture illustration, has also been warmly taken up by Mr. Noel, as well as the position of the Irish Church; and during the agitation for the repeal of the Corn Laws, Mr. Noel published a powerful tract, entitled "A Plea for the Poor," of which nearly 50,000 copies were circulated. Mr. Noel has also materially aided in the foundation of the "Evangelical Alliance."

Mr. Noel's recent secession from the Establishment could scarcely have surprised the attentive readers of his works, which are remarkable for anything but strict conformity to clerical régime. This was followed by the publication of his "Essay on the Union of the Church with the State," of which a large edition was sold within a few days.

To Mr. Noel's recent baptism we need only briefly revert. The ceremony took place on Thursday evening, the 9th inst., in the Rev. Mr. Evans's Chapel, John-street, Bedford-row. As might be expected, the chapel was crowded.

After a hymn had been sung, the Rev. Mr. Shepherd, Mr. Evans's co-pastor, read the latter part of the 8th chapter of the Acts, beginning at the 25th verse. Prayer was then offered by the Rev. Mr. Morris. Mr. Shepherd delivered an introductory address; and another hymn having been sung, the hon. and rev. Mr. Noel then entered the pulpit, and addressed his brethren on this particular point, "Why a person who is unbaptized should be baptized, after having made a profession of faith in Jesus in other ways, and perhaps for many years?" adding, that he had not come to the resolution to obey what he believed to be Christ's command without having fully weighed the grounds upon which that step was to be taken. The honourable and reverend gentleman proceeded in his discourse at some length on Christian Baptism, thus forcibly illustrating his position:—"Our blessed Saviour has set us an example in this matter. At the age of thirty, when He was known by all who knew Him to be devoted to God—when his whole life was a profession of devotedness, not in the least requiring baptism as an expression either of repentance or of faith—when John was baptizing converts, because the kingdom of heaven was at hand, summoning men to believe in Christ as the Saviour about to appear—then it was that Jesus, not certainly needing to be baptized unto faith in Himself, and needing no repentance, was yet at that age baptized, after long years of piety. This He did because He would honour the ordinance of God, not needing it Himself, but with a view to the welfare of others and the honour of God. He was therefore baptized. On these grounds, it had seemed to him to be his duty not to shrink from a public acknowledgment of Christ's authority, but with his brethren around to be baptized, to acknowledge that He has a right to our subjection."

After singing, and prayer over the pool, Mr. Noel and thirteen others, six of them females, were baptized in the usual manner by the Rev. Mr. Shepherd.

Mr. Noel married, in 1826, the eldest daughter of Peter Baillie, Esq., of Dochfour, by whom he has a numerous family.

COUNTRY NEWS.

FINANCIAL AND PARLIAMENTARY REFORM.—A meeting took place at Norwich, on Tuesday, to promote these objects. Mr. J. D. Smith was called to the chair, and resolutions were adopted, affirming that the only right to the suffrages and confidences of the people arises, not from wealth, Government favour, or party professions, but from a manly and steady adherence, on all occasions, to those principles which will secure a large extension of popular rights, and the utmost economy in the public expenditure.

DINNER GIVEN TO ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-TWO OLD PEOPLE.—On Tuesday a dinner was given by Mr. William Ainsworth, of Oldham, to 122 poor old people. The repast consisted of a fine sheep, weighing 104 lb., roasted whole, two rounds of beef, and 18 large rich plum-puddings, with a plentiful supply of ale. So great was the interest excited, that thousands of persons came to see the preparation before dinner. Mr. Daniel Mills, a hale old man, 89 years of age, presided. After dinner, the day being beautifully fine, the whole were seated on forms in front of the house, and a glass of ale was given to each man, and a glass of either wine or gin to each woman. They sang and danced, accompanied by the violin, the handbells, and an excellent band. Two of the men, named Clouch and Schofield, aged 75 and 80, ran a race, in which the elder won. There was a d. old man, named John Taylor, aged 78, who has attended Manchester races 58 consecutive years, three days in each year, except one year, when he missed one day. He has always gone on foot, and he has twice walked to York races. There were two twin sisters, aged 83. The oldest person present was Mrs. Renshaw, of Union-street, who is aged 99, and has had 19 children. One old woman, aged 78, has never used an umbrella or ridden in a coach in her life. Another, aged 81, appeared in her little black bonnet, which she had when she was 18, and a quilted petticoat and bedgown. The united ages of those present were 9272 years, or an average of 76 years each. There were present eight persons from the age of 60 to 70; 48 persons from 70 to 75; 34 persons from 75 to 80; 23 persons from 80 to 85; seven persons from 85 to 90; one person 93 years old, and one 90. Towards night the relatives and friends of the old folks assembled, and joined in the festivities.

INDEPENDENCE OF HUNGARY.—A numerous meeting of the burgesses of Stafford was held in the County-hall, in that town, on Monday, to express their sympathy with the Hungarian nation in their present struggle against the Russians. The chair was taken by the Mayor, James Tumock, Esq. The following resolutions were unanimously agreed to:—"1. That this meeting views with the deepest respect and sympathy the present struggles of the Hungarian nation for the right of self-government, which they had for many centuries wisely exercised; and, further, pledges itself by every legitimate and proper means to testify such sympathy, and to support the cause of the Hungarian people. 2. That this meeting solemnly protests against the interference of Russia, and the slaughter by her armies of the Hungarian people, who had in no way given any cause for war; and, further, to express their abhorrence of the infamous cruelties and crimes committed by the Austrian generals and troops upon a brave people, who have resorted to arms only as a last resource to maintain the indefeasible right of all men—self-government. And, also, that this meeting expresses its admiration of the great generals and statesmen who have so nobly directed the Hungarian cause—Kossuth, Görgey, Bem, Dembinski, Aulich, and others; and fervently desires that a continuation of the same resolute wisdom and undiminished courage which have hitherto distinguished their efforts, by the divine assistance may be brought to a successful issue. 3. That a petition be prepared, to be signed by the chairman of this meeting, humbly to petition her most gracious Majesty, through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to acknowledge the independence of Hungary, and to take such measures as in her wisdom she may think most fit to maintain the rights of the Hungarians as a free people.

GAS STATISTICS.—Since the Rochdale gas-works came into the hands of the Commissioners, the number of consumers has been on the increase. In the years 1846, 7, 8, and 9, the number of consumers was 904, 1150, 1261, and 1365. The money amount of gas sold to private consumers for the past year is, £2682s. 2d., and the amount for the public lamps £600 13s. There are at present 402 street lamps, and the charge per 1000 feet for these street lamps is 4s. 2d. The number of hours these street lamps were burned during the last year was 2060. To large consumers there is a discount allowed varying from 5 to 25 per cent.

AWKWARD ADVENTURE.—On Thursday week, during the visit of the Sheffield Brunswick Schools to the Cumberland cavern, at Malock, a schoolboy, of about twelve years of age, rambling away from the party a distance of 200 or 300 yards, and was inadvertently locked in the cave for three or four hours, when he was discovered by Mr. Thomas Smedley, one of the guides, who was conducting another party in the evening. The special train by which he came was by this time far on the road to Sheffield, but the railway authorities liberally forwarded the little fellow home free of expense. He did not appear to have any idea as to how long he had been in the cave, but thought he had been sleeping.

THE HOP DUTY.—An answer has been received from the Lords of the Treasury to the memorial presented by the Earl of Waldegrave, emanating from a recent meeting of hop growers at Hastings. The prayer of the memorial was to the effect that the collection of the hop duty for 1848, falling due in October and November, might not be enforced. To this prayer their Lordships state that they cannot accede.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY BY A CLERK.—On Wednesday information was received by the Metropolitan Police, that William Holman Branson, clerk to Messrs. Strange, of High-street, Liverpool, had gone off with £450 in gold, the property of his employers. He has been traced to London, and is now supposed to be trying to get out to Australia.

THE LEVISON-STREET MURDERS IN LIVERPOOL.—On Wednesday, at the Crown Court, Liverpool, before Mr. Justice Patteson, John Gleeson Wilson, alias Maurice Wilson, was tried for the murder of Ann Henrichson, George Henrichson, John Alfred Henrichson (her children), and Mary Parr (her servant), in March last, at their residence, in Leveson-street, in that town. The trial was crowded, and on the bench with his Lordship were W. Brown, Esq., M.P., and Mrs. Brown, E. Rushion, Esq., the stipendiary magistrate, &c. The circumstances of the case were fully published at the time of the occurrence. Evidence in support of the charge having been adduced, the Jury, after a short consultation, returned a verdict of "Guilty." The Court, after expatiating on the enormity of the crime, and cautioning the prisoner against cherishing any hopes of pardon, passed upon him sentence of death. Wilson, though apparently excited, showed much firmness throughout.

THE LIVERPOOL TRAGEDIES.—The unfortunate man Colkin, who murdered his two children in Oriol-street, still lies at the Northern Hospital, and is favourably progressing towards recovery. He is very peaceable and reserved in his demeanour, and speaks but little. John Eager, the person shot by his brother in Cunliffe-street, also progresses well. Of course neither of the cases can be tried at the present assizes.

THE PORT OF LIVERPOOL.—Our Liverpool letters mention a curious fact relative to the marine of that port, viz. that on Tuesday last not one arrival took place in the Mersey from any foreign port. This circumstance is almost unexampled. On Thursday last there were upwards of 900 vessels in the river and docks of Liverpool. We may add another fact of novel character—a vessel lately arrived in the Mersey from an Irish port, bringing on freight 17 casks of peat.

DISCOVERY OF ROMAN REMAINS AT CIRENCESTER.—During the past week, some workmen engaged in making a drain in one of the principal streets of this city unexpectedly laid bare one of the finest specimens of Roman tessellated pavements which have ever been discovered; and, on prosecuting their work, a quantity of fine tiles, bronze implements, pottery, and other indications leading to the supposition that this was originally the site of a Roman villa, were brought to light. Information being promptly conveyed to Earl Bathurst, his Lordship, with praiseworthy public spirit, immediately concerted measures with the officers of the Archaeological Institute for the effectual preservation of these interesting relics of bygone ages. That the town of Cirencester was a Roman station of some importance is quite evident from the remains with which the town itself and its immediate neighbourhood abounds.

ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday last, whilst shooting on the Moors at Aberfeldie with a party, the Hon. Mr. Portman, eldest son of Lord Portman, was unfortunately struck in the eye by a shot from one of the party. Although the medical men can as yet give no positive opinion as to the result, there is reason to hope that he is going on favourably.

BANK FORGERIES.—An extensive forgery on the Manchester and Liverpool District Bank has just been discovered. Two men implicated in the felony have been apprehended, and it is supposed that the investigations which are about to be commenced will lead to the discovery of a number of serious forgeries upon the same company. On the 20th ult., in consequence of an advertisement which appeared in the *Liverpool Mercury*, a person named Lindley applied for a situation, and received an answer appointing a meeting with the writer, a Mr. Robinson, at the Stock Hotel, in that town. A further interview, in consequence, took place at the Corn Exchange in Manchester, at which Robinson gave Lindley a cheque upon the Manchester and Liverpool District Bank for £337 15s., desiring him to get it cashed. This Lindley did, and returned with six £50 notes, the remainder of the amount being in gold. The notes, at Robinson's request, were subsequently turned into gold at the Bank of England, and Robinson pocketed the money without taking the trouble to count it. At another interview, a few days afterwards, Robinson offered Lindley a situation, but requested him to return to Liverpool—promising to communicate with him upon the subject, and giving him money to defray his expenses. On the Tuesday following, Lindley began to suspect, from various circumstances, that he had been duped, and having called at the branch bank in Liverpool, he there related the above circumstances, and an investigation having taken place, the cheque, which purported to have been drawn by Messrs. Collinson and Simpson, brewers, Manchester, has been pronounced by Mr. Simpson to be a forgery. On Friday (last week) Robinson was apprehended by one of the Liverpool detective force, in the shop of a man named Macaulay, who was supposed to be an accomplice. They were examined before the magistrates on the following (Saturday) morning. Robinson was clearly identified, and a young man of the name of McIntyre related another instance of having been duped by the same individual. We understand that the above is only one of a series of forgeries which have been recently committed, and from which the Manchester and Liverpool District Bank have been sufferers to a considerable amount, probably not less than from £1200 to £1500. The prisoners have been remanded, to afford time for instituting further inquiries into the subject.

EMBEZZLEMENT BY THE SECRETARY OF THE LEEDS INFIRMARY.—After two remands, William Beckwith, the secretary and collector of the Leeds Infirmary, was brought up at the Leeds Court-House for final examination on Tuesday. It was proved that his defalcations amounted to £1020 7s., the sums embezzled having been collected by him during the last three years. Nothing was urged in his defence, and he was committed for trial at the Borough Sessions, which will be held in October next.

A MAN KILLED BY A BULL.—A fatal accident happened to Mr. Samuel Crumpler, of Lytchet, near Poole, on Sunday last. About five o'clock in the evening, whilst crossing a field, a young Norman bull ran at him, and knocked him down; he immediately regained his feet, and was about to chastise the ferocious animal, when he was again knocked down and gored. Some children who witnessed the occurrence then ran for assistance, but on its arrival Mr. Crumpler was dead, and the enraged animal standing over the body, which presented a most distressing spectacle. The clothes, excepting the boots, were all torn off, and the body torn and pierced in many parts. Mr. Crumpler's hat and stick were found about 100 yards from the body, and the impression is that the animal had taken the body on its horns, and either carried or dragged it to the distance at which it was found. An inquest was held on Monday before Mr. I. O. Chislett, deputy-cornet for the hundred of Cogden, when the jury gave directions that the bull should be killed. Had caps been on the horns of the bull the consequences would not, probably, have been so distressing.

The execution of Mary Ann Geering, who was found guilty at the Lewes Assizes of the murder of Benjamin Geering, her husband, by the administration of arsenic, took place at Lewes on Tuesday. The wretched woman confessed to the chaplain that she was guilty of the murder of her husband, and that she had also administered arsenic to her sons James and George, who had died of the effects of it; and that she afterwards attempted to destroy her son Benjamin by the same means, but he recovered.

THE AUSTRIAN GENERALS AND THE HUNGARIAN JEWS.—A letter from Pesth, dated August 5, says the committee for regulating the amount of the war-tax to be paid by the unhappy Jews of this city into the Austrian coffers, finished its labours about the 1st inst. They have arranged it as follows:—Joseph L. Boscovitz to pay 32,000 florins; Emanuel Boscovitz, 14,000; K. Baumgartner, 12,000; F. Goldberger, 12,000; the brothers Kers, 6000; Joachim Mandl, 2800; Leon Hirschler, 2000 florins. The first rate has been paid without resistance (how could they resist?); only the house of J. L. Boscovitz, considering itself taxed too high, suffered an execution to be levied. The sufferers indulge in the hope that the Emperor will graciously not insist on the payment of more rates, or that he will be pleased to diminish the excessive amount. To show what chance the Jews have with the Austrian Generals, we give here the following additional specimen. When General Schlick came to Kérés, he sent for some Jews, from whom he inquired the number of their fraternity resident in that place. On being answered that they were not numerous enough to form a parish or district of their own, but that they were under the immediate protection and control of the magistrates, he invited, as conquering generals have a way of inviting, six of the richest Jews of the place to appear before him instantly, and demanded from them 1400 florins in silver 20-penny pieces, and 2600 florins in Austrian bank-notes, graciously condescending to hand to them in return a similar amount of the "compulsory notes."

On the occasion of the Queen's visit to Dublin, a considerable sum was placed by her Majesty in the hands of the Lord-Lieutenant for distribution amongst the charities of Dublin, £50 of which was given to the Sick and Indigent Roomkeepers' Society.

HOPS.—The first pocket of new hops arrived on Saturday last, the growth of Mr. Henry Smith, of Etchingam, Sussex, and was sold by Mr. George Russell, of the Borough, at £10 per cwt.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Business in all the Stock Markets during the past week has been extremely limited in amount, the principal dealers being absent from town, and the public showing no disposition for either sale or investment. Consols have only fluctuated $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and the unfunded debt has again become firm in price. A probable termination of the Hungarian war gave a slight impetus to prices on Wednesday, the closing value of Consols for money being, 92 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 93, and 93 to $\frac{1}{2}$ for the September account. These quotations have been since maintained, and although absence of business generally tends to a fall in prices, at present the state of the Money Market (relieved from the trifling pressure of last week) has a supporting influence. At the close of transactions quotations continued firm, the following being the latest registered:—Bank Stock, 199 $\frac{1}{2}$; Reduced, 93; Consols, 92 $\frac{1}{2}$; New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent. Annuities, 94 $\frac{1}{2}$; Long Annuities, 8 15-16; Ditto, 30 years, 8 11-16; India Stock, 252; Indian Bonds, £1000, 72 p; Ditto, under £1000, 73 p; Consols for Account, 93; Exchange Bills, £1000, June, 43 p; £500, June, 43 p; Small, June, 43 p.

Prices in the Foreign Market continue well supported, with the exception of Mexican, which has receded about 1 per cent., in consequence of the West India mail packet not having brought any specie on account of dividends. The price of Mexican on Monday was, ex coupons, 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ 29; on Wednesday it declined to 27 $\frac{1}{2}$. An improvement has, however, taken place since, 28 having been registered. Some speculations in the low-priced stocks, such as Ecuador and Spanish Five per Cents, have effected a trifling extent of fluctuation, but prices generally have not materially varied. The closing prices are—Brazilian Bonds, 86 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, Account, 85; Danish Bonds, 1825, Five per Cent., 99; Ecuador Bonds, 84; Mexican, Five per Cent., 1846, ex coupons, 28; Ditto, Account, 28; Ditto, Small, 28; Portuguese, Four per Cent., 23 $\frac{1}{2}$; Russian Bonds, 107 $\frac{1}{2}$; Spanish, Five per Cent., 1840, Account, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, Three per Cent., 34 $\frac{1}{2}$; French, Three per Cent., 53 $\frac{1}{2}$; 75c; Exchange, 25 $\frac{1}{2}$; 40c; Belgian, Two-and-a-Half per Cent., 49 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, Four-and-a-Half per Cent., 87; Dutch Four per Cent. Certificates, 83 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Without any marked improvement in Railway Shares, prices have been, notwithstanding, tolerably well maintained. The Midland meeting has not affected the price of the stock, but it is believed that the present prices of many lines are maintained from the jobbers turning bulls, to make the public, who are bearing heavily, pay for the speculation. Prices at the close of business stood as follows:—Caledonian, 24 $\frac{1}{2}$; Chester and Holyhead, Preference, 13; Eastern Counties, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$; Great Northern, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, $\frac{1}{2}$ A Deferred, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, 5 per Cent. Preference, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$; Great North of England, 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 3; Great Western, 75 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, $\frac{1}{2}$ Shares, 15 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, New, £17, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$; Hull and Selby, 95 $\frac{1}{2}$; Lancashire and Yorkshire, Fifths, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$; Leeds and Bradford, 100; London and Blackwall, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 37 $\frac{1}{2}$; Do., Guar. 5 per Cent., 9 $\frac{1}{2}$; London and North-Western, 129 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, New Quarters, 14 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, Fifths, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$; Midland, 63 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, Consolidated Pref. (£50 Shares), 15; Ditto, Consolidated Bristol and Birmingham, 6 per Cent., 120; Newcastle and Carlisle, 94; North Staffordshire, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$; Reading, Guildford, and Reigate, 17; Wilts, Somerset, and Weymouth, 33; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 19 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, Newcastle Extension, 13 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, Great Northern and Eastern, Pref., 4 $\frac{1}{2}$; York and North Midland, 28; Anglo-Italian (late Italian and Austrian), 1; Great Indian Peninsula, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$; Northern of France, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ dis.; Paris and Strasbourg, 5.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—Very limited supplies of English wheat have been received up to our market during the present week. On the whole, the demand has ruled steady, at full prices. Fine foreign wheats have sold at a fair extent, at previous quotations; but the middling and inferior kinds have met a very dull inquiry. Barley has sold slowly; but we have no further decline to notice in its value. The sale for malt has continued heavy. Oats have moved off steadily, and fine sound corn has realised 6d per quarter more money. In beans and peas, next to nothing doing. Indian corn has been held at full prices, without leading to much business. Flour has sold slowly, at the late decline.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 38s to 40s; ditto, white, 42s to 44s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 39s to 40s; ditto, white, 44s to 45s; rye, 23s to 24s; grinding barley, 23s to 24s; distilling ditto, 26s to 28s; malted ditto, 29s to 31s; Corns and Lincoln malt, 57s to 58s; brown ditto, 54s to 57s; Kingston and Ware, 58s to 60s; Chevalier, 59s to 60s; Yorkshire and Lincoln, 58s to 60s; 15s to 18s; potato ditto, 18s to 21s; Youghal and Cork, black, 14s to 15s; ditto, white, 15s to 18s; tick beans, new, 28s to 30s; ditto, old, —s to —s; grey peas, 28s to 30s; maple, 31s to 33s; white, 25s to 27 p; boilers, 28s to 30s, per quarter. Turn-made flour, 37s to 42s; Suffolk, 32s to 34s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 32s to 34s, per 220 lb.—**Foreign.**—Danzig red wheat, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; barley, —s to —s; oats, —s to —s; beans, —s to —s; peas, —s to —s per quarter. Flour, American, 22s to 24s per barrel; Baltic, 22s to 24s per barrel.

The Seed Market.—New rapped seed is in very moderate request, at barely stationary prices. New tares are selling at 5s 6d to 6s per bushel. In old seeds, as well as cakes, very little business is doing.

Livestock. English, 54s to 60s; Baltic, crushing, 38s to 40s; Mediterranean and Oporto, 40s to 46s; hempen, 32s to 35s per quarter; coriander, 18s to 25s per cwt.; brown mustard, 5s to 10s; white, 10s to 12s; tares, 4s 6d to 6s 6d per bushel. English rapped seed, new, 53s to 56s per last of ten quarters; foreign, 53s to 56s; ditto, 51s to 54s; foreign, 52s to 57s per 1000; rapped cakes, 14s 10s to 14s 12s per ton; canary, 110s to 145s per quarter. English clover-seed, red, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, up to —s. Foreign, red, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s per cwt.

Break.—The prices of wheat bread in the metropolises are from 7d to 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d, of household ditto, 5d to 6d per 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 46s 3d; barley, 26s 1d; oats, 19s 2d; rye, 27s 5d; beans, 31s 9d; peas, 29s 2d.

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 46s 11d; barley, 26s 0d; oats, 19s 2d; rye, 26s 10d; beans, 31s 9d; peas, 31s 3d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 1s 0d; barley, 1s 0d; oats, 1s 0d; rye, 1s 0d; beans, 1s 0d; peas, 1s 0d.

Tea.—The market for all descriptions is firm, and prices are well supported in every instance. Common sound Congou is quoted at 9d per lb. Duty was paid up to Saturday last on 28,612,630 lb., against 29,537,451 lb. at the corresponding period in 1848.

Sugar.—The best qualities of raw sugar have been in moderate request, at full prices; but the damp and inferior kinds are somewhat lower to purchase. Foreign sugars have a downward tendency. Refined goods steady. Brown lump, 49s; and fair grocery, 46s 6d to 50s 6d per cwt. English crushed ditto.

Coffee.—Plantation kinds are in better request. In prices, however, we have no improvement to notice. Ceylon qualities are held at the late advance.

Rice.—Low qualities are quite as dear; but cleaned parcels command very little attention. **Provisions.**—For the finest Dutch butter the demand is tolerably steady, at about last week's quotations. In the middling and inferior kinds scarcely any business is doing. Fine Friesland is selling at 78s to 80s; fine Holland, 70s to 74s; fine Kiel and Holstein, 74s to 78s; and Amsterdam, 46s to 50s per cwt. Irish butter—the arrivals of which are large—rules heavy, at almost nominal current rates, 50s to 52s per cwt. Clarified, 50s to 52s per cwt. The finest English butter is held at late prices; but staple prices are very dull. Fine Dorset, 78s to 84s; middling and good, 70s to 74s; fine Devon, 72s to 76s per cwt; fresh, 8s to 11s per dozen pounds. Irish bacon is extremely heavy, at barely the late decline. Prime small Waterford, landed, 60s to 65s per cwt. The market for all descriptions of provisions are extremely dull.

Tallow.—The market is a very flat one, and prices are somewhat lower. P.Y.C. on the spot, 38s 9d to 39s; and for forward delivery, 38s 3d to 38s 6d per cwt. Town tallow, 37s 6d per cwt, net cash.

Oils.—Common fish and linseed oils are tolerably steady, at last week's prices. Otherwise the market is in a sluggish state.

Spirits.—Fine parcels of brandy rule firm, at a trifle more money. In rum very little is doing, and we have sellers on rather lower terms. Corn spirits steady, at 9s 8d per gallon net cash.

Hay and Straw.—Old meadow hay, £2 5s to £3 0s; old clover ditto, £4 0s to £4 15s; new ditto, £3 10s to £4; and straw, £1 6s to £1 12s per load.

Coals.—Carr's Hartley, 16s 6d; East Adair's, 13s 6d; Eden Main, 16s 6d; Lambton, 17s 6d; Cardross, 16s 6d; and Tees, 17s 6d per ton.

Hops.—Three pockets of new hops have arrived, and been disposed of at from £10 to £11 5s per cwt. Yearlings are steady, at full prices. The duty is said to be £70,000 to £75,000.

Wool.—The imports of wool continue large, yet the dealers are purchasing extensively, at fully the late advance in the quotations.

Butter.—The supplies are large, and of excellent quality. Very little is doing, at from 43s to 45s per ton.

Smithfield.—Owing to the increased supplies, the demand has fallen off, and prices have had a downward tendency:—

Beef, from 2s 8d to 3s 10d; mutton, 2s 10d to 4s 0d; lamb, 4s 0d to 5s 0d; veal, 3s 0d to 3s 8d; and pork, 3s 2d to 4s 0d per cwt, to sink the scale.

Butter and Lard.—For all kinds of meat the demand is heavy, at barely stationary prices.

Beef, from 2s 4d to 3s 4d; mutton, 2s 6d to 3s 10d; lamb, 3s 10d to 4s 10d; veal, 2s 10d to 3s 6d; and pork, 3s 4d to 4s 0d per cwt, by the carcass.

ROBERT HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 17.

ADMIRALTY, AUGUST 10.

Corps of Royal Marines: First Lieut E. H. Usman to be Captain, vice Lee.

AUGUST 11.—Second Lieut O. F. Fraser to be First Lieutenant, vice Usman.

AUGUST 14.—J. C. Travers to be Second Lieut; F. L. David to be Second Lieut.

G. SQUIRE, Saint Neots, Huntingdonshire, merchant.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

J. HODSON, Wharfedale, Lincolnshire, draper; J. ROBERTS, Smethwick, Staffordshire, steel-manufacturer; B. HOLMES, Birmingham, boot and shoe maker; J. J. NISSE, Cheltenham, paper-stainer; T. ASHWORTH, Liverpool, merchant; J. TURNER, Oldham, Lancashire, cotton-spinner; J. FLETCHER, Manchester, auctioneer; J. PAVIS, Colchester, Lincolshire, licensed victualler; J. C. BALL, Kennington-croft, beer-house keeper; B. BUXTON and G. B. LLOYD, Lincoln, drapers; J. HADLEY, Manchester, tailor and draper; G. STURT, Creed's-place, Greenwich, banker; J. BODLEY, Southampton, Warwick, farmer.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 21.

(From the Dublin Gazette of August 17.)

CROWN AND HANAPER OFFICE.

In pursuance of an Act, passed in the fortieth year of the reign of his Majesty King George the Third, intituled "An Act to regulate the mode by which the Lords Spiritual and Temporal shall be summoned to serve in the Parliament of the United Kingdom, on the part of Ireland, and to amend the Statute in that behalf made," I do hereby give notice, that George John Danvers, Earl of Lanesborough, has been chosen by the majority of votes to be the Peer to sit in the House of Lords of the United Kingdom, in the room of John Esdaile, Esq., deceased.—Dated the 14th day of August, 1849.

C. FITZ-SIMON,

Clerk of the Crown and Hanaper.

WAR-OFFICE, AUGUST 21.

Royal Regiment of Horse Guards: George Philip Cecil Arthur Lord Stanhope to be Cornet, vice Gambier; Thomas Lord Ribblesdale to be Cornet, vice Bredon; W. Bredon to be Cornet, vice Stanhope.

1st Dragoon Guards: W. Pearroth to be Cornet, vice Carey. 7th: T. J. R. Ffrench to be Cornet, vice Middleton.

1st Dragoons: J. I. Jones to be Cornet, vice Stocks.

2nd Light Dragoons: E. H. Vase to be Cornet, vice Ricketts. 10th: T. M. Townley to be Cornet, vice Blair. 16th: J. A. Sartoris to be Cornet, vice G

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor, Mr. W. BATTY.—Last Six Nights of the present attractive Spectacle.—On MONDAY, AUGUST 27th, the performance will commence at Seven o'clock, with Mr. Stocquer's Grand Military Equestrian Spectacle of MOULTAN AND GOOKERAT; or, the Conquest of the Sikhs. To be succeeded by Batt's splendid tableaux SCENES OF THE ARABIA, and the incomparable comedies of this Establishment. To conclude with a favourite After-piece.

Box-office open from Eleven till Four.—Stage Manager, Mr. W. West.

ROYAL GARDENS, VAUXHALL.—ONE SHILLING NIGHTS.—MONDAY, AUG. 27, and four following Nights.—The Proprietors beg to acquaint the Public that they have determined on reducing the Price of Admission to the Royal Property to ONE SHILLING, to give an opportunity to the Million to witness the most extraordinary Feats of Horsemanship ever performed. MASTER HERNANDEZ, the Greatest Wonder in the World, is re-engaged for a short time, at the conclusion of which engagement he leaves this country. He will appear five nights, with a splendid troupe of EQUESTRIANS. In the Circle, also, will appear the celebrated Arab, MOHAMMED BEN AL HAGGHE, the most extraordinary Vaulteur in the World, in which he will leap as a Tiger, Lion, &c., and throw the most wonderful somersaults ever witnessed. A NATIVE OF AGRA will exhibit the Military Exercises of the Sikhs and other nations of India. Re-engagement of Mr. MOODY, the celebrated Comic Singer, for a few nights only. Splendid Military Band, and Promenade Concerts, Vocal and Instrumental. Grand American Bowling Saloon, and celebrated American Drinks. The Fireworks, by Mr. Mortman, the most splendid produced this season. The illuminations the most brilliant this season.

Doors open at Seven. Admission, ONE SHILLING.

LAST FEW WEEKS OF THE PRESENT MATCHLESS ATTRACTIONS.

FIRST PERFORMANCE OF A GRAND MUSICAL MELANGE arranged in honour of Her Majesty's VISIT TO IRELAND.

ROYAL SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.—MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY. Gigantic Modelled Representation of the TOWN and FORTRESS of BADAJOS. Superb Menagerie. Promenade Concerts, conducted by Mr. Godfrey. Songs and Duets by the Misses Wells, Mr. G. Tedder, and Herr Hermann. Solos by Richardson, Messrs. Collins, and Herr Sommer. Aerial Bridge, &c. Concluding with the Storming of Badajoz, beyond all comparison the Grandest Pyrotechnic Display ever witnessed.

Doors open at Nine. Feeding of the Animals, Half-past Four. Concert at Half-past Five. Pyrotechnic Exhibition at Nine. Admission One Shilling.

CREMORNE.—GRAND MORNING ENTERTAINMENTS.—POLIGNON TOURNAMENT AND SPORTS OF THE HIPPODROME.—MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY. BATT'S Unrivalled STUDD OF HORSES, and Talented Equestrian Company. Grand Chivalric Spectacle, representative of the Eginon Tournament, and Sports and Pastimes of the Hippodrome at Paris.—Encounters of Knights armed cap-a-pie; Combats with the Mace; Double-handed Sword and Quarter-staff Fights, &c. Olympic Games, Chariot Races, and Races on the Grand Steeple. Pistol and Javelin Practice. Races by Monkeys, mounted on diminutive Ponies; Splendid Equestrian Quadrille; Gorgeous Tableaux, &c. The numerous attractions of this Establishment as usual. No additional charge.

Doors open at Two; commence at Half-past Three. Admission One Shilling.

On Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, a variety of Novel and Unique Entertainments.

BANVARD'S GREAT ORIGINAL PAINTING OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.—Beware of Impostors.—Several spurious and incorrect imitations of the above great picture having been hurriedly prepared by parties of unprincipled persons, who are now imposing the same as the original in various parts of the kingdom, the public are informed that BANVARD'S GREAT PAINTING, as exhibited before Her Majesty the Queen and H.R.H. Prince Albert, at Windsor Castle, is still at the EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly.

Open every Morning at Half-past Two; Evening, at Half-past Seven.—Admission: Lower Seats, 2s; Gallery, 1s.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—First Series of DISSOLVING VIEWS, illustrating ROME, with a Description embracing the most interesting points connected with the subject. Daily, at Half-past Four; and every Evening, at a Quarter to Ten o'clock. Lectures on Chemistry, by Mr. J. M. Ashby, at Half-past Seven; and every Evening, except Saturday, at Nine o'clock. Lecture, by Dr. Bachoffner, on Master's Patent Process of Freezing Dessert Ices, making Aerated Waters, &c. Exhibition of the Chromotype. The Oxy-Hydrogen Microscope. Diver and Diving-bell.—Admission, 1s; Schools, Half-price.

DANCING TAUGHT in the most fashionable style by MR. and MRS. GEORGE BARNETT, at WILLIS'S ROOMS, 11, Brewer-street, Golden-square. Private Lessons at all hours. The Rooms having been entirely re-decorated, the Evening Academy will open Friday, September 7th. The Rooms to be let for Balls, &c.

A SOLICITOR in an ASSIZE TOWN in the South of England wishes to take an ARTICLED PUPIL, who would be received into the House, where he would meet with every domestic comfort. A remunerating Premium required.—Address, J. B., at Messrs. Waterlaw and Sons, Law Stationers, Birchin-lane, London.

MADEIRA.—YATES'S FAMILY HOTEL.—Visitors to Madeira are informed that, on their arrival, they will find good accommodation at the above Hotel, where Mr. Yates, as English agent, will give them every information they may require as to Houses, Boarding-houses, Lodgings, &c. &c. N.B. English money is current in Madeira.

ROYAL HOTEL, LOWESTOFT.—GEORGE W. HOUSE respectfully informs the Nobility, Gentry, and Visitors to this delightful Watering-place, that the above HOTEL is now OPEN, and he trusts that in every department it will be found to equal Hotels of the first character in the kingdom. Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths of Fresh and Salt Water, Lock-up Coach-houses, Flys, and Post-houses.

CLERICAL, MEDICAL, and GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the usual DIVIDEND of five per cent. (less income tax) on the paid-up capital on the Shares of the Society will be PAYABLE at this office on and after MONDAY, the 29th day of August inst.

INVALID LIVES.—In addition to assurances on healthy lives, this Society continues to grant Policies on the lives of persons more or less deviating from the healthy standard, on the payment of a premium proportioned to the increased risk.

Further information can be obtained (free of expense) by addressing a line to

G. H. PINCKARD, Resident Secretary.

No. 99, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London.

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LISTS, and PRICES,

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ON MONDAY, TUESDAY, and Following

Days, will be offered, by BEECH and BERRALL, 63 and 64,

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Broadened, and Glace SILKS, in all the new Autumnal Colourings and

Designs, at 1s 9d, 1s 11d, 2s 2d, and 2s 4d per yard.

The above goods have been bought for cash of a manufacturer re-

fusing from business.

Patterns sent for inspection to any part, postage free.

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TO LADIES.—THE PRINCE ALBERT

BELT.—The distinguishing feature of this Belt consists in the

fastening, which has no prongs, and yet is perfectly secure. The

great success which has attended the introduction of this fastening

for Boys' Belts, has led to imitations, which are worthless, from the

fact of the fastening being insecure. The genuine Prince Albert Belt

has stamped on the under side of the fastening "JOHN PATERNON,

London, registered, Aug. 27, 1847," and the trade is hereby cautioned

that the selling, or offering for sale, any imitation, renders them

liable to penalties, which, in order to protect the Public, the proprietor

will enforce.

TO LADIES.—On the drive, the ride, the pro-

menade, or the aquatic excursion, Ladies should ever be pro-

vided with WILLIAM'S KALYDOR, which will be found gratefully

refreshing to the complexion, dispelling the cloud of languor and re-

laxation, allaying all irritability and heat, and immediately affording

the pleasing sensation attendant on restored elasticity and a healthy

state of the skin. The numerous varieties of cutaneous eruptions, to-

gether with freckles, tan, and discolorations, fly before its applica-

tion, and give the face a delicate smoothness and transparency of the

skin and complexion. In cases of sunburn or stings of insects its vir-

tues have long and extensively been acknowledged. * * * Beware of

spurious "Kalydors" for sale, containing mineral astringents, utterly

ruinous to the complexion, and, by their repulsive action, endangering

health. The only genuine article is "Rowland's Kalydor" on the

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LAND and SONS, 20, Hatton-garden, London; and by chemists and

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V A U X H A L L G A R D E N S .

The season at this still popular place of amusement has proved, on the whole, successful to the new *entrepreneurs*. This result has been fairly earned; for the proprietors have provided for their visitors a succession of novel attractions of a superior class.

The circle scenes in the Rotunda Theatre, by young Hernandez and the two Auriols, and the equestrianism of Mdlle. Hlne, from Paris, are performances of great spirit and elegance; indeed, those of Hernandez have never been surpassed for what may be termed the poetry of the art. Equestrianism, however, forms but one feature of the evening's entertainments; and we must recollect that, not long since, performances of this class were considered of sufficient mark for one of our national theatres.

On Wednesday the great attraction was the Night Ascent of Mr. Green in his superb Victoria Balloon, which was seen to great advantage, by aid of the Electric Light, at the back of the spectators' gallery, as shown in our Illustration.

The Balloon ascent did not take place till eleven o'clock. The occupants of the car were but two—Mr. Green and a friend. When set at liberty, the Balloon rose slowly, and, after poising itself, soared easily into the air, and was soon lost in the shadow of the starless sky. The display of fireworks made from the car, however, soon rendered its course observable for a considerable time.

The pyrotechnic display was profuse and fine. In the Waterloo-ground, also, a most beautiful and exceedingly grand exhibition of fireworks took place, on which Mr. Mortram appears to have lavished all the resources of his art.

The illuminations on Wednesday were on an extended scale of magnificence and effect.

In the decoration of the Gardens, it must be acknowledged that a great improvement has been made of late years in the character of what may, perhaps, be termed the scenic contrivances. We remember when the tinkling tin waterfall and the hermit in the dark walk were the best ingenuities of Vauxhall. In their place, we have, certainly, indications of more artistic taste and feeling: such as the Italian Walk, with its sculpture and fountain, illumined by the electric rays. The proprietors have this season extended this walk, and we hear of a further addition. It is, certainly, one of the most elegant localities of the Gardens.

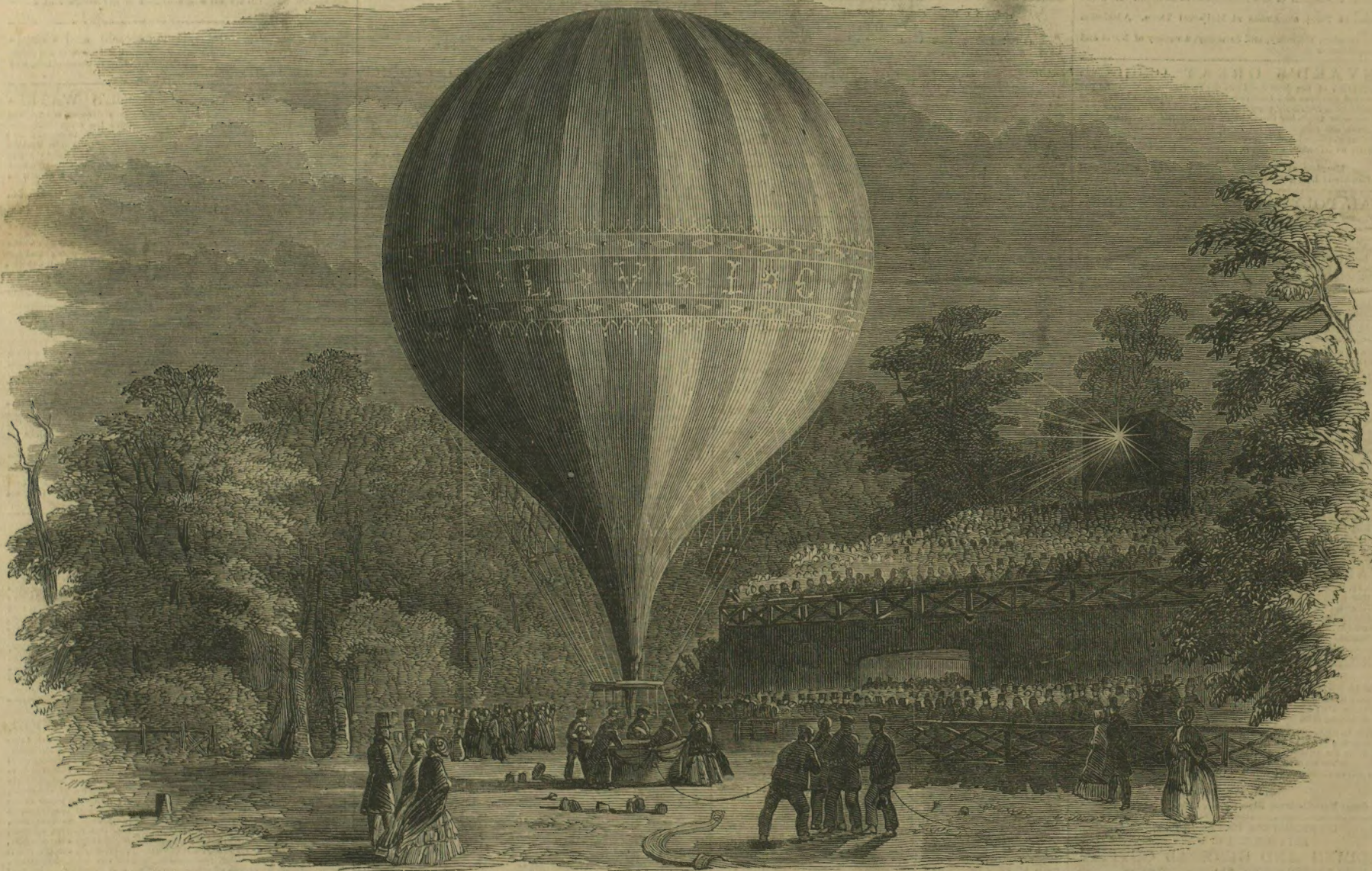
In the group of Gothic Ruins, the advantage of the Colosseum work of this kind has not been lost sight of, and the *real* appearance amidst the trees is very effective. There is a picturesqueness in this style of decoration, as well as an object and meaning, which should not be lost sight of, in viewing it merely as a graceful



THE ITALIAN WALK.



GOTHIC RUINS.



ASCENT OF MR. GREEN'S BALLOON, ON WEDNESDAY NIGHT.

combination of art and nature. By nice attention to the judicious selection of the architectural portion, the place is capable of better things than have yet been wrought in this line.

The Fountains, with their sculpture, and what some one called "lines of limpid refreshment," are old favourites at Vauxhall; and the past has been a season to increase their popularity. We have Engraved one of them—the Ocean God—in full play.

The Electric Light has been a very available ingenuity for the *artistes* of the Gardens; its effulgence upon the Victoria Balloon, on Wednesday night, was very striking.

HAYMARKET.—On Monday the "Hop Pickers" was performed, with its original cast. The house has continued during the week to be occupied by the Adelphi company; their performances are announced to terminate this evening.

SADLER'S WELLS.—In order to give sufficient time for rehearsal, the tragedy of "Antony and Cleopatra" will be deferred till Monday week. The theatre opens, however, this evening; the piece announced is the "Tempest."

STRAND.—A slight one-act piece, called "My First and Last Courtship," was produced on Monday. Its evident purpose is to exhibit Mr. Farren in a state of senility; and this end is admirably accomplished. The gist of the plot lies in the successful attempt of a mischievous nephew and a volatile lady, *Beatrice* (Mrs. Stirling), with whom the old gentleman is in love, to get the affair off by making it appear ridiculous. In this they succeeded, and are permitted to marry for their pains. The performance excited much laughter; nor is the trifle, for such it is, without merit.

AN INCIDENT ON LOCH LOMOND.—On Monday week, when her Majesty was on Loch Lomond, a gentleman came ashore from the Royal Yacht, and mentioned to a tourist, who was loitering at the door of the inn, that her Majesty desired to lunch, and that the provisions had unfortunately been sent to Tarbet, adding a question as to whether anything could be had at the inn. The gentleman thus addressed procured two dozen of fresh herrings and seven large loaves, with which three of the visitors in the inn, Mr. Mackenzie, Union Bank, Edinburgh; Mr. Lamb, bookbinder, Edinburgh; and Mr. Francis Taylor, Newcastle-upon-Tyne,



THE NEPTUNE FOUNTAIN.

pulled off to the yacht. On nearing the vessel they were asked what was wanted, and replying "Provisions for her Majesty," were ordered to come on board, and were soon informed by the purveyor that what they had brought was very acceptable; and it afterwards appeared that her Majesty lunched on the loaves and fishes, and felt much obliged to the good subjects who had come to the relief of her necessities.

HER MAJESTY'S ROUTE TO BALMORAL.—The route by which the Queen has this season penetrated to Strathdee is one which was often travelled in the fourteenth century by her ancestor, King Robert II., many of whose charters are dated in the hunting season at Glenshee and Kindrochet. Another of her Majesty's Royal predecessors, King Edward III. of England, made a still more memorable passage, in the same age, through the same mountains—when, in his chivalrous expedition to relieve the widowed Countess of Atholl from her long siege in the island fortress of Lochindorb, he rode in one day through the savage defiles which lead from Atholl into Badenoch, a computed distance of thirty leagues, with 400 men-at-arms, and as many light horsemen and archers in his train.

PIRATES AND THE CHINESE NAVY.—The Governor-General of Fuhkeen and Che-keang reports having dispatched a number of powerful war-junks, under command of the admiral, against the pirates of those seas, by which the latter were driven out of the province towards Namoa, where they were encountered by the squadron of that place, which, after a stout resistance on the part of the desperadoes, succeeded in sinking one of their junks, killing three and capturing fourteen of the crew. A few days afterwards two more of the pirate vessels fell into the hands of the mandarins, and were burnt. This being the only instance for many years of a victory having been gained by the Imperial fleet over the buccaniers, all those officers who distinguished themselves will be rewarded. One naval cadet, who was killed in the act of boarding the enemy, has been promoted to the posthumous rank of Lieutenant, and his relations will receive the sum of money granted to the friends of those who fall in battle.

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